PART FIRST. 8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

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ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1892. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Song of the Royal Worcester.

As unto a lover love is,
So unto a woman, corsets.
Though they hurt her, yet she wears them;
When they fit her then she loves them.
Corsets need not injure woman,
ROYAL WORCESTERS will not hurt her,
They will ever give her beauty,
Ease and comfort will they give her.
Form of queenly grace, and stately,
Corsets give her when made rightly.
Do you wish a form of beauty,
For a shapely, comely figure,
For a form erect and stately?
Wear the ROYAL WORCESTER corsets!
Wear these corsets, light and easy,
Soft, Elastic Royal Worcesters,
Royal Worcesters, health promoting,
Made to beautify a woman,
Made to give her ease and comfort,
Made of fabrics light and airy,
Made of fabrics strong and handsome,
Made of choicest silken facrics.
Made of fabrics woven special
For the Royal Worcester Corsets.
Made of cloth of single thickness,
Having stay-strips, light, elastic.
Steels they have, of wonderous fineness.
Only workmen skilled and trusty
Are permitted to construct them.
Eyes made keen by constant training
Watch with care their every detail,
Making sure that all is perfect
In these Royal Worcester corsets.
Wonderous, handsome Royal Worcesters,
Chosen corsets for the ladies.
Sold by

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

Cor. Calhoun and Columbia.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
WHARTON & CRATSLEY,
Successors to L. P. Sharp.
WE CAN'T FIND A WORD

That will adequately express your pleasure when you see our line of "Odd Lots" of China Ware on sale this week, to which we have added:

One lot of Sugar, Cream and Tea Pot Sets.

One lot Mush and Milk Sets.

One lot Sugar Sifters.

One lot Imported Fancy Cups and Saucers.

We shall also offer during this sale and Flower Vases, Flowre Baskets, Picnic Baskets, Large Small Lunch Baskets.

Next week we will have on sale a fine assortment of Jardeniers, Calla Lily Pots, Ivy Pots and Umbrella Stands.

Always remember our number is
68 Calhoun Street,
Opposite New Aveline House.

Bargains in Bicycles!

One Columbia Safety	$75.00
One Columbia Safety	$60.00
One Rambler Safety	$60.00
One Warwick Safety	$60.00
One Warwick Safety	$75.00
One Racing Safety	$100.00
One Victor C Safety	$110.00
One Victoria Ladies Safety	$105.00
One Bycho Ladies Safety	$110.00
One Paragon Ladies Safety	$110.00
One Giant Ladies Safety	$50.00
Two Cleveland Cushions C	$100.00
One Cleveland Pneumatic	$120.00
One Referee Safety	$110.00
One Columbia Tandem	$110.00

A. B. WHITE CYCLE CO
101 Calhoun Street.

F. P. MENSCH
Has Removed His
Stock of Groceries
--FROM--
West Columbia St.
--TO--
No. 26 Calhoun St.
rst Door North of the
Boston Store.
ve him a call

HE CHICAGO BAKERY,
W. F. GELLER,
—MANUFACTURER OF—
CE CREAM,
. Wholesale and Retail,
Broadway and Washington St.

Cream delivered to any part of ity.
nch office, 14 West Berry street.
hones, 163 and 412. Mail orders ve prompt attention.
ecial prices for church socials.

QUIET REIGNS.

The Striking Mill Men Watch the Situation With Interest, But Are Quiet.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 16.—There was nothing in the situation to alarm the people of Homestead when they awoke this morning. Matters had assumed a very quiet phase and rumors of a startling nature were absent. So far as can be ascertained the few non-union workmen in the mill were not reinforced by others during the night. Trains are closely inspected by the strikers and the river front is watched for the appearance of new men, but so far the watchers have failed to discover any. There appears to be nothing hostile in the disposition of the workers who watch the river and the trains. There has been little talk concerning prosecution of the leaders of the strike for the disorders that have ensued, but these same leaders have taken time by the forelock and made every preparation in the event of arrest.

Bail sufficient in amount to cover any charge that can be brought against them has been secured by each of the leaders, and counsel has also been retained. An occasional rumor that Hugh O'Donnel and others would be placed under arrest by Sheriff McCleary creates some excitement in the town, but the men most interested seem unconcerned, and judging from outward appearances do not place much credence in the reports. The charge that will probably be brought against them is conspiracy. Some of those who are losing heart think that the killing of the Pinkerton men may form a basis of an indictment for murder, but generally the people place little reliance in this suggestion. Negro waiters have taken the place of the waitresses at the Carnegie club house or Frick hotel who struck yesterday because of the presence of Major-General Snowden and his officers at the hostelry.

It has been learned that the local waitresses were also induced to take their action by the presence of so many uniformed attendants at the house. They thought some of these might be non-union men, and as they desired to be on the side of popular opinion in Homestead, they refused to serve at the hotel during the prevalence of the rumors that non-union men were in the town. It can be stated as a fact, based on personal inspection, that General Snowdon and his officers are not starving as a result of the strike at the hotel.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 16.—The Carnegie company intends to begin the work of repairing its mills here on Monday next preparatory to starting anew on the work left unfinished by the lockout. This morning every man in the mechanical departments of the mills received the following notice. "Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, Homestead, Pa., July 15.—Dear Sir: Repairs will be resumed on Monday morning, July 18, 1892. We write you to return to your old position. Work to commence at the usual time. Respectfully,

"J. P. PORTER, Gen. Supt."

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 17.—Carnegie, the steel works' owner, has been hanged in effigy here. The police at an early hour yesterday morning discovered a crowd of over two hundred people assembled on a corner. The cause of this was the figure of a man hanging from a telephone pole with a placard bearing the word "Carnegie" pinned on its breast. The effigy is supposed to have been placed there by some laboring men in sympathy with the strikers at Homestead.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., July 16.—A large number of Hungarians, employes of the Pottstown Iron company's steel works, left their work yesterday without giving any notice, and the accepted theory is that they have been engaged to go to Homestead to take the places of strikers in the Carnegie mills. As a result of the foreigners' sudden departure the Pottstown Iron company is now advertising for American workmen to fill their places.

CALEDONIANS.

The Scotchmen Close an Interesting Session at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 16.—The Caledonian convention concluded last evening in the election of the following officers for the ensuing year: President, William Gardner, Chicago; first vice president, W. Rutherford, Montreal; second vice-president, Geo. Leitch, Philadelphia; secretary, Peter Ross, New York; treasurer, William Wright, Montreal; managing committee, James Brink, Buffalo, and Robert J. Black, of Detroit. The convention next year will be held in Chicago in September, when, it is expected, a monument to Robert Burns, to be erected there, will be ready for dedication.

The convention resolved to hold Caledonian games at the World's fair. Today the visitors will go to Spoonwater, where athletic sports will be held.

A CLOUDBURST

Causes a Destructive Flood in Colorado—Bridges and Crops Destroyed.

CANYON CITY, Colo., July 16.—The most destructive cloudburst in the history of Fremont county occurred in Grape Creek canyon yesterday, doing an immense amount of damage. The flood came down Grape creek at least ten feet high, and struck the Rio Grande track on the mouth of the creek, tearing out 300 feet of the roadbed. All gardens on the south side of the river are ruined. The Santa Fe bridge across the river here went out shortly after 5 o'clock, and took with it the county wagon bridge at Ninth street. Great damage was done all along the river bottom to growing crops. The loss is placed at $50,000 in and around Canon City and the estimate is a very conservative one. The electric light and water works are closed down. No loss of life is reported so far, but several narrow escapes from drowning are reported in the flats below.

ST. PAUL, July 16.—Three persons, names unknown were killed by lightning during a hail storm in Lac Qui Parle county Thursday and Paul Hunzicker was killed in the same manner near Cottonwood.

TEMPEST TOSSED.

A Storm Plays Havoc With the Ships on Lake Ontario—Many Barges Lost.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 16.—A storm of great violence passed over Lake Ontario last evening which sent vessels scudding for shelter. The wind continued to increase until 2 o'clock this morning, when it was blowing at the rate of forty to fifty miles an hour. The tug Chieftain, with four barges laden with coal, bound for Kingston, attempted to make Oswego, but the line parted and they went ashore. Another unknown vessel is ashore five miles below here. The schooner Lady McDonald is ashore west of Fair Haven. She is full of water and in great danger of going to pieces. The tow of the tug Wilson broke adrift fifteen miles west of Oswego. The barge Buell, of the Wilson's tow, was caught by a tug at Fair Haven and the others were found by Oswego tugs and brought back here. Many other mishaps of minor character are reported, but no lives are known to have been lost.

HAPPILY MARRIED.

Mr. Jacob Lochner, of Leo, Captures a Dekalb County Belle.

Wednesday afternoon, July 13, a few invited friends assembled at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Comeskey, of Jackson township, Dekalb county, to witness the marriage of Nettie, their youngest daughter, to Mr. Jacob Lochner, of Leo, Allen county. At a few moments past 4 o'clock Miss Maggie Snyder, of St. Johns, began playing the wedding march, when the wedding party consisting of the bride and groom, Mr. Charles Lochner, brother of the groom, and Mr. Eli Amstutz as groomsmen and Miss Mary Comeskey, sister of the bride, and Miss Queen Lawhead as bridesmaids, entered and stood near the center of the room where a neat and impressive ceremony was performed by Rev. C. M. Elliott, of Leo, after which all partook of an elegant wedding supper. The young couple were the recipients of many useful and beautiful presents.

Mr. and Mrs. Lochner have the best wishes of a host of friends, who wish them a long life of happiness and prosperity.

The Courts.

Chas. Baumgard sues Charles Waldes on a mechanics lien for $150. J. J. Jenkinson is attorney.

Mrs. Julia Sweer sues Milton N. Webber, for $1,500 on a note dated July 13. L. M. and H. W. Ninde are attorneys for the plaintiff.

The county commissioners were in session today.

Squire France fined Della Sterling $1 and costs for provoking Martha Jackson.

Nora Nolan has been declared insane and will be taken to the Richmond asylum.

The Decatur National bank brings suit in the circuit court against Theodore Beaty and D. J. Baxter for $200, due on note. Peterson and Lutz are attorneys for plaintiff.

Justice France this morning heard the case of Louis A. Baltes vs. Mary and Henry Meyers, sent to him by 'Squire Wilkinson. He rendered judgement in favor of plaintiff for possession of property. The trial for damages will be had at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

The assault and battery case of Tucker vs. McCrory is on trial before 'Squire France this afternoon. P. B. Colerick is prosecuting the case, while J. M. Robinson is defending McCrory.

A couple called at the clerk's office this morning and wanted a marriage license, which was not granted on account of the age of the girl. The young people went after the old folks' consent and may yet get their license.

Smoked Cigarettes.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16.—Early this morning Annie Carpenter, aged twenty-two years, an inmate of a house of ill repute on Pine street, died suddenly from the effects of excessive cigarette smoking. The woman smoked three packages of cigarettes inside of two hours and heart failure ensued.

Another Western League Club Gone.

OMAHA, Neb., July 16.—The Indianapolis club, of the Western base ball league, telegraphed this morning that they could not play the games scheduled here, and the local club is disbanding and the members are hunting engagements elsewhere.

B. Poulson, of Spy Run avenue, the inventor of the fine combination bed that was on exhibition at Pape's furniture store, about one year ago, has now an entire new piece of furniture on exhibition at the same place.

MINERS WHIPPED.

The Militia in Washington and Idaho Have Things Their Own Way—Many Arrests.

SPOKANE, Wash., July 16.—Wallace is quiet and to all appearances will remain so. The arrival of troops has not had the effect of subduing the union men, but the fears of the citizens have been allayed. There are nearly one thousand troops in Cour D'Alen. About one hundred soldiers were sent out into the mountains around Wardner and Wallace Thursday night to lookout for the meetings of union men. About fifty citizens of Wallace and Wardner, who have taken sides with the non-union men have been ordered to leave. N. E. Harris, who keeps a slaughter house near Wallace, was ordered out under penalty of having his property blown into atoms. Harris told the union committee that he would not leave and that he would fight for his rights.

Teere are many correspondents in this country at present. These gentleman are especially obnoxious to the union and have been blacklisted with the telegraph operators. The operators are protected by two armed guards on duty all the time. The lives of several reporters have been repeatedly threatened.

When the report reached here Thursday night that thirteen disemboweled and mutilated bodies had been found in Fourth of July canyon the excitement was intense. Groups gathered on the street corners and talked wildly until dispersed by the military. Two loud explosions were heard west of Mullane Thursday night, but as the wires were cut definite information could not be obtained until last night when it was learned that the strikers blew up bridges near Mullane to keep out the soldiers. They have the mountains picketed with union men. It is stated on good authority that, as soon as the excitement cools down, the non-union men will be brought back and put to work. When this is done a bloody war is expected. At Harrison, Idaho, preparations are being made by a number of the friends of non-union miners supposed to have been killed in the Mission massacre to drag the river in the hope of recovering the bodies of any who may have been shot while attempting to swim the river. The first official order was promulgated by Col. Curtis yesterday, directing the Northern and Union Pacific railroads not to sell tickets or to transport passengers through the county of Shoshone yesterday, except where they had passports from military headquarters.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, July 16.—Yesterday Governor Willey sent the following to General Curtis, now at Wallace:

"You are hereby appointed provost marshal of Shoshone county, Idaho, with authority to appoint as many deputies as you deem necessary."

The governor held a lengthy conference with W. B. Heyburn over the wires shortly after, in which the latter said that it was reported that the rioters had blown up another Northern Pacific bridge, and had hanged a mine owner, name not given, whose views did not exactly coincide with theirs. No credence was given to the rumor.

At 7:30 last evening the governor received the following:

WALLACE, Idaho, July 15.

To Gov. N. P. Willey:

The following notice is being posted throughout this district:

HEADQUARTERS IDAHO NATIONAL GUARDS,
WALLACE, IDAHO, July 15.

To the Officers and Members of Coeur d'Alene Miners Union, Whether Permanent or Temporary:

"You are hereby commanded to surrender yourselves and your arms to the commanding officer of the troops at your respective localities. Protection under the law will be guaranteed. All good citizens of the county are requested and commanded to aid in identifying and arresting those who do not surrender.

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Colonel I. N. G., Commanding, acting for the governor."

The order prohibiting the transportation of passengers without passports was subsequently made to include the 16th instant as well as the day referred to. This is done to prevent the escape of any of the rioters from the county by means of the railroads.

PROBABLY SUICIDE.

J. C. Platt, a Stranger, Found Dead at a Sea Shore Resort.

PORTLAND, Maine, July 16.—A man about twenty-five years old arrived here on the Boston boat this morning and immediately went to a bath house on Fish Point and disrobed. Two hours later his dead body was found in the water. Papers in his pockets bear the name W. B. Platt and an address in a dairy roads J. C. Platt, 90 Lexington avenue, New York. He has evidently just returned from Europe. Nothing is known of his business here. He had only $4 in money.

Charged With Forgery.

SEDALIA, Mo., July 16.—Yesterday Special Agent Beatty, of the United States express company, arrested P. J. Felvery, of Minneapolis, Minn., on a charge of forgery. His plan was to secure blank orders, fill them out and cash them. Though the sums were less than 150, his peculations will run up into the hundreds.

Dared Him to Shoot.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., July 16.—Jesse Guseman, while practicing yesterday with a flobert rifle was dared by Mary Yenger, aged seventeen, to shoot at her, saying his gun would not shoot half so far. The girl was some distance from Guseman, who instantly turned and shot. The ball entered the girl's right side and she will die. Guseman says he did not think the rifle would carry so far, and the girl exonerates him. He is fifteen years old.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

A List of the Services and Meetings Tomorrow.

Brief sermons at the Tabernacle during hot weather. Pastor Northrop.

Beaver Chapel, South Wayne Mission.—Pastor Northrop will preach at 6 p. m., Sunday school at 5 p. m.

There will be no services at Grace church tomorrow. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Will be glad to meet all the children.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffatt, D. D., pastor. Service at 10:45 a. m. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Young people's meeting at 6:45 p. m.

Preaching at the First U. B. church, corner East Lewis and Harmer streets, tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Y. P. C. Y. 6:30 p. m. B. A. Sutton, pastor.

Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m. by the United Presbyterians in the school house on Lafayette street, but two squares south of Pontiac street. All invited.

Railroad department Y. M. C. A. Bible study at 3 p. m. Men's meeting at 3:30, beginning with a fifteen minute song service. Mr. Charles F. Thompson will conduct the exercises.

Trinity M. E. church.—Quarterly meeting services. Preaching by Dr. C. B. Steaman at 10:30 a. m., and at 8 p. m., Rev. Strait. Quarterly love feast at 10 a. m., communion services at 11:30 a. m. W. R. Wones, pastor.

At Wayne street M. E. church there will be preaching by the pastor, G. N. Eldridge at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Class at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school at 2:15 p. m. Epworth league at 7 o'clock p. m. A cordial welcome to all.

In South Congregational church, West DeWald street, Rev. C. A. Gleason, of Ridgeville, Ind., will preach at 3:30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor meeting at 4:30 and Sunday school in the morning at 9 o'clock. A welcome for all.

Young men if you wish to be benefited and enjoy a new feature, appreciated by all on warm days, come to the song service at the city department of the Y. M. C. A. tomorrow at 4 p. m. city time. You will regret it if you do not come.

You are invited to attend quarterly meeting at Simpson M. E. church, corner of Dawson and Harrison streets. Love feast at 10 a. m., preaching at 11 a. m., sacrament at 11:45 a. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m., preaching at 8 p. m. by Rev. A. E. Mahin.

Trinity Episcopal church, Rev. A. W. Seabrease, rector, Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., morning service at 10:45 a. m. Instead of the regular evening service there will be a bible lesson for men in the parish rooms at 7:30 p. m., to which all men are cordially invited.

Third Presbyterian church.—Preaching and Lord's supper at morning service at 10:30. At the evening service at 8 o'clock the pastor will give to the Christian Endeavor society and the church a report of the Christian Endeavor convention in New York. Sunday at 12 m. Christian Endeavor prayer meeting at 8 p. m.

In Plymouth Congregational church, West Washington street, Rev. Charles A. Gleason will preach at 10:45 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. Christian Endeavor meeting at 7 p. m., and Sunday school at 12 o'clock. Rev. Gleason, who exchanges pulpits with the pastor, Rev. Ainslie, is an able preacher and will, no doubt, be greeted with large audiences.

Second quarterly meeting services at Berry street M. E. church tomorrow. Quarterly love feast at 9:30 a. m., followed by public preaching and sacramental services by the presiding elder, Rev. A. E. Mahin, of this city. Sunday school at 2:15 p. m. Epworth devotional service at 7 p. m. Brief services by the pastor at 8 p. m. A cordial welcome to all.

Rev. Leeper will preach at the Second Presbyterian church at 10:30 a. m. on "The Storm on the Lake." Sunday school at 12 m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m. At 8 p. m. a lecture illustrated by the steriopticon, will be delivered, the outline of which is given elsewhere in this issue. The sacrament of infant baptism will be administered Sabbath July 24, that of the Lord's supper on July 31.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Closing at 1:15 p m.—Wheat, July, 77½c; Sept., 76½c.

Corn, July, 48½; Sept., 47½@48c.

Oats, Sept., 30@30½c.

Pork, Sept., $11.87½.

Lard, Sept., $7.20@$7.22½.

Ribs, Sept., $7.47½@$7.50.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Close.—Wheat, No. 2 red winter, 88½c cash; July 84½c.

Corn, No. 2, mixed, 55c, cash; July, 53½c.

Oats, No. 2, mixed, 36½c cash; July, 36c.

Rye, dull and nominal.

Barley, neglected.

Sugar, refined steady; granulated, 4 5-16@4½c.

Coffee, steady; fair Rio cargoes, 14½c.

Pork, steady; old mess, $12.00@13.00.

Lard, Sept., $7.45; Oct., $7.47.

Butter, firm; state factory, 18½@18¾c.

Eggs, quiet and weak; western prime, 16½@16¾c.

TOLEDO, July 16.—Close.—Wheat, cash, 80¼c; July, 80¼c; Aug., 79¾c; Sept. 79¾c.

Corn, cash, 49c.

Oats, nominal.

Cloverseed, Oct., $5.17½

FAKE FIGHT.

Jimmy Doyle and Harry Gilmore, of Chicago, will not Meet in the Roped Arena.

The fistic encounter that was to have occurred at the Masonic Temple between Jimmy Doyle, of this city, and Harry Gilmore, of Chicago, has been declared off. Yesterday Lewis Heilbroner received a letter from Gilmore asking him to look after his interest in the affair. He went on to explain that the money was to be split up between the two fighters, and he wanted somebody to see that he did not get any the worst of it at the door. Mr. Heilbroner refused to be a party to any such scheme and sent for Doyle and his backer, a prominent professional man. To them he explained the contents of the letter. The backer was astonished, and it was some time before he could be convinced that it was not "on the square," at least, as far as Gilmore was concerned. Doyle denied that any such arrangement had been made and at first refused to believe that any such letter had been received. It was shown him, however, but he still denied having agreed to any such arrangement. Mr. Heilbroner insisted that the fight be declared off, and to this Doyle's backer agreed.

A telegram from Nathanson, sporting editor of the Chicago Herald, stated that Gilmore was only Doyle's trainer and intended to get on a fight with him with the intention of working the Fort Wayne public for a few dollars.

It is hardly probable that Jimmy Doyle was a party to the agreement.

A fight will now probably be arranged for Doyle to occur with a well-known pugilist, and it will be "on the square," the best man will win.

LOCAL LINES.

Mr. George Gale is entertaining his sister, who arrived at noon from Buffalo.

The Misses Katie Soenheimer and May Ferguson left this afternoon for Columbia City to spend Sunday.

There will be a meeting of the board of directors at the Home of Emergency Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Mrs. W. E. Lewis and Mrs. McDonough, of No. 142 West Main street, left at noon today for Decatur, Ind.

Dr. C. B. Stemen returns this evening from Kansas City. His son, William, who received an electric shock, is considerably better.

Will Wilkinson, son of 'Squire James Wilkinson, arrived home at noon today from Minneapolis. Will has been quite ill for some time.

Mrs. S. C. Sarch, of East Washington street, and Mrs. F. D. Pearse, of West Jefferson street, will leave Monday for a visit at Zanesville, Ohio.

Dr. Mary Whery removed a broken needle from beneath the palmar fascia of the hand of Miss Dalton, who has been suffering for several days from the accident.

Walter Seavy made quite a record on his bicycle, making the run from here to Avilla, twenty-three miles in one hour and three quarters. Considering the roads this is very good time.

Peter Harbaugh, formerly driver for the American Express company, yesterday moved his family to Cleveland, where he has accepted a position as conductor on the electric street cars.

The Wabash road will sell special tickets to Helena, Mont., during the eleventh annual encampment of the Sons of Veterans of the United States army from August 8 to 13 inclusive. A number of Fort Wayne people will attend.

Two top buggies, the driver of each being a woman, collided on West Berry street, near Harrison, this morning and resulted in the wheels of one being wrecked. Fortunately no one was injured. The wreck was due to carelessness.

The business of the White National bank has increased over 100 per cent. since May 17, the date of the last report. We publish the report in today's issue of this paper, which shows the condition of the bank at the close of business Tuesday, July 12, 1892.

Mr. Lenz gave a very enjoyable coaching party Friday evening in compliment of Miss Louise Helm, of Allegheny City, Pa. Those present were: Anna Walters, Tillie Heth, Emma Heth, Gusta Schafer, Holda Habercorn, Bertha Weldon, Carry Weldon, Anna Corn, Messrs. Herman Leisinger, John Selig, Charley Selig, Charley Munstofler, Charley Walters, Roy Miller, John Keplinger.

VERILY, we live and learn. If there has been any point on which it was assumed that the public was thoroughly and accurately informed, it was the superiority in vileness and injuriousness of the cigarette to all other forms of tobacco or methods of using the weed. Now comes an investigation committee of the Massachusetts Legislature with scientific testimony galore that if smoking is to be indulged in at all, it cannot be indulged in in any less dangerous or harmful manner than in smoking cigarettes. The cigarette contains, the testimony shows, a very small quantity of tobacco, and this, instead of being as we all have been taught to believe, of the cheapest and vilest sort, is really of a much better quality than is ordinarily sold for smoking purposes. If the opponents of the deadly cigarette purpose to contest the case, they should come forward with their testimony at once.

Ferdinand Ward, the ex-convict, has accumulated enough money for the purchase of a $25,000 farm in Connecticut.

DEFEATED.

The Proposition to Appropriate $150,000 for the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Shops Fails to Carry.

As THE SENTINEL yesterday prophesied, the proposition to appropriate $150,000 for the erection of the shops of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western railway in this city was defeated.

Only a light vote was polled but even that was much larger than what the supporters of the appropriation anticipated. The uncertainty as to the exact intentions of the managers of the road and the doubt as to the number of men who would be employed even were the shops located here, caused many persons who heretofore have supported all propositions of that kind to cast their ballots against it.

Mr. Patterson, who is building the road, didn't seem to care much whether or not the appropriation carried and yesterday morning so stated to a number of citizens who favored it. He said he doubted whether the extra cost of bringing the road to the city across bridges and other road crossings would be compensated for in the appropriation and traffic that the city would give the road after it was built.

This stand of Mr. Patterson's on the question caused a number of men who had been working for the appropriation to change base and work against it.

The road will pass this city about four miles south.

Returns from the different precincts have not all been received at the auditor's office and the exact vote cannot be learned, although the majority against is now estimated as high as 800. Next Thursday the inspectors will meet in the auditor's office and canvass the returns.

REV. J. L. LEEPER

Will Deliver an Interesting Lecture Sabbath evening with Illustrations.

At the Second Presbyterian church Sabbath evening July 17, at 8 p. m. Rev. Leeper will deliver his second lecture on "Some Footprints of David's Greatest Son." Twenty-five plain and colored views, some of which are the productions of the finest artist of Paris and covering more than 400 square feet, will be shown illustrating this subject, some of which are the following:

Dore's conception of Solomon; map of Jerusalem and vicinity, showing the location of the temple; Paine's production of Solomon's temple, prepared especially for this lecture; southeast corner of the temple area; the pinnacle from which Satan tempted Christ to cast himself down; west wall of the temple area or Jews' wailing place; Robinson's arch, or remains of the bridges from the temple of Zion, on which Titus held a parley with the Jews; magnificent landscape, showing the mosque of Omar, by day and by night, which now occupies the site of the temple; the summit rock on which Abraham offered Isaac and the brazen alter stood; the site of the tower of Antonia in the temple area; three landscape views of the cedars of Lebanon and Dore's representation of Solomon's workmen; Cyrus returning the vessels to the temple; Zerrubables temple; Solomon's pools which supplied the temple with water now supplies Jerusalem; mount of Offence and Olivet range, the scene of Solomon's idolatries. Two finely colored and costly views illustrating life, introducing a hymn.

The service will be interspersed with music by the orchestra and chorus. All are welcome.

A HOME FOR CHILDREN

Badly Needed by the Humane Society—Its Two Weeks Report.

The Humane society says it is badly in need of a place for homeless children and those who have improper homes. Officer Read's report shows that there are any amount of children who need a home, and he believes that a move should be made in that direction. The report of the society for the two weeks ending today is as follows:

Abandoned or neglected, 2; beaten or abused, 4; destitute, 2; improper homes, 1; over-driven or over-worked, 3; driven when galled or lame, 1; tortured, 3; deprived of necessary food or shelter, 1; driven when diseased, 1; cases reported at office, 7; remedied without prosecution, 4; not substantiated, 4; warned, 1; prosecuted 3; convicted, 1. There were thirteen cases all told, five of which remain unsettled as yet. Warrants have been issued for two who are out of the city.

A Job for Pennington.

The following from this city appeared in the Chicago Tribune yesterday:

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 11.—I read in the Tribune of yesterday of the discovery of the ark by Dr. Nouri on Mount Ararat, and your suggestion that it would be a great attraction for the world's fair, if it could be transported to Chicago. I wish to suggest that President Baker, of the world's fair employ, Pennington of air-ship fame to put wings on it and fly it over to Chicago.

A. F. ARCHIBALD.

Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium.

The board of management of the city department Y. M. C. A. held a special session last evening, and after considering the interests of the association it was determined to make the gymnasium department an important feature. Dr. Hawks has been retained as physical director, this year, to commence with the first of September. The doctor has been in the city for several months and has made many friends among our people. He is capable of doing good work, and there is no doubt but that under his supervision the gymnasium department will prove quite successful.

FELL FROM A TREE.

Johnnie Miller Receives Several Bad Injuries While at Play—Other Casualties.

Johnnie Miller, of Pontiac street, met with a very painful accident last evening, while at play with some little boys near his home. They were climbing trees, and Johnnie had just gained the title of "bravo" from his playmates for having climbed the highest, when he lost his equilibrium and fell a distance of about thirty feet. However, the branches of the tree partly broke the force of the fall, or he would probably have been fatally injured. As it was, he received a broken wrist and a dislocated ankle, and was otherwise badly shaken up. He will not climb any more trees for several days.

Druggist C. B. Woodworth suffers from a mashed foot received by having a cellar grate fall upon it. The toes were badly pinched and one bone slightly fractured.

The little daughter of ex-Councilman John Smith was attacked by a ferocious canine near the family home last evening and her limbs were badly lacerated before the animal was driven off. A physician cauterized the wounds.

LOCAL LINES.

E. P. Dailey returned at noon from a visit at New York city.

Mr. Wm. Rosenberger, the New York cap man, is in the city.

J. P. Manual, of this city, visited his brother in Huntington yesterday.

Miss Minnie McWhorter goes to Columbia City this evening on a two week's visit.

Will Griswold, of the mail carrier force, left today for Warsaw to spend his vacation.

Messrs. A. McFarquhar and D. M. Davis, of Toledo, will spend Sunday in Fort Wayne.

Drs. Ellis Weisell and S. B. Hartman will attend a dental meeting at Niagara Falls next week.

Misses Mattie Johns and Lucy Wyburn, of Van Wert, Ohio, are visiting friends in this city.

Governor Chase was in the city yesterday between trains. He was the guest of Supt. John G. Blake.

The inmates of the home for feeble minded enjoyed a picnic at the Hayden grove, near the institution yesterday afternoon.

John Bassett and family, of Fort Wayne, and W. H. Bassett and family, of Markle, are in Bluffton, the guests of Cyrene Warner.

Miss Artena Chapin returned from Ann Arbor yesterday, and left at once to spend the summer at the Chapin cottage, Rome City.

C. G. Patterson, president of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western road, with headquarters at New York city, is at the Randall.

Miss Gertrude Foy, of Lima, Ohio, who has been the guest of Miss Esie Darnell, of 27 Duryea street, returned to her home yesterday.

Miss Marie and Mr. Charles A. Melcher, after spending two delightful weeks in this city, returned to their home in Cleveland today.

Miss Louise Moore and niece, Miss Mable Moore, who have been the guests of Mrs. A. D. Cressler, have returned to their home in Englewood.

Mrs. G. H. Conrad and daughter, Alma, of Quincy, Ill., who were in the city for two weeks past the guests of Mrs. G. R. Hench, on Elmwood avenue, Lakeside, have returned home via Chicago.

The Bluffton Bugle says: "Will S. Smith, who has been working for Root & Co., of Fort Wayne, is enjoying a three weeks' vacation. He arrived in this city last night from a trip to New York, and will remain over Sunday before returning to Fort Wayne."

John Droibelbiss, the real estate and abstract man, is making a wonderful improvement in his property, No. 17 Holman street. The interior is being rearranged, while the exterior, by means of handsome porches and decorations, will change the appearance of the house greatly.

Next Tuesday Mrs. Allen Hamilton, of No. 19 Holman street, and her three youngest children, will leave for the Lake Superior regions, where they will remain until the first of September in the hopes that the climate will restore the lady to health. Master James Hamilton will spend the vacation with his uncle, James Lillie, at Kankakee, Ill.

The Winchester Democrat says: "The Sons of Veterans from here who were in attendance at their state encampment at Fort Wayne last week, report it one of the most enjoyable of the kind ever held during the history of the order. The press of the city was more than courteous and displayed themselves in a royal manner in publishing the proceedings of the encampment."

The Kendallville Sun says: "Phallas Wilkes, the high bred fast trotting colt of J. D. Weatherford, which has been in the charge and training of William Mellen, the celebrated driver of Three Rivers, Mich., for several months past, was brought home today, and will be cared for here for a few weeks. The colt is entered in the $5,000 stake race at Sturgis, Mich., next month. Phallas Wilkes is perhaps the best bred, highest priced, and fastest two-year-old colt in this neck of the woods. Look out for his record this fall."

THE PILSNERS

Will Next Week Make a Tour of Indiana and Michigan Cities—Base Ball Notes.

Since the disbanding of the Wayne Western league team, the ners have a place in the thought the local enthusiasts. They secured the use of League park will play a number of games with side clubs during the balance of summer. One of the games will with the Chicago Rivals.

Next week the team will play a of four games with Indiana and M gan ball clubs. The first will be pl with the Battle Creeks at Battle C Mich., on Thursday, July 21. On day the club plays at Elkhart, S day at Goshen and Sunday at S Bend. The following players, Manager Belger, will make the W. Raidy, shortstop; H. Stahl, base; Hubbard, second base; W third base; Collars, right field; riotte, center field; C. Stahl, left f Heit, catcher; Gaffney, pitcher; H and J. Raidy, extra. This team sh make a good showing.

Manager Belger is trying to arr a game with the Celinas for $100 a s the game to be played on neu grounds. The Celina club made a l to play a game for that amount, when they found the Pilsners wo accept, they were not so anxious. is possible, however, that a game be arranged.

NOTES.

Briggs is now catching for the J sonville, Ill., club.

Billy Alvord may return here enter into some business as soon as base ball season ends. He is in with Fort Wayne.

Hubbard, Collars, Heller and riotte played with the Van W against the Celinas Friday at Wert. The Celinas won by a score 9 to 1.

THE SAD LIST.

Those Who Have Been Called to Th Eternal Rest.

At 1 o'clock this morning, at family residence, No. 272 East W ington street, occurred the death Mr. Theodore Nieman, the gro Death was due to a paralytic stroke the brain some weeks ago. Mr. man was fifty-two years of age, and long been a resident of Allen coun Prior to his engaging in the grocery saloon business he worked at his that of a brickmason. Besides he leaves a large family. The fu arrangements have not yet been but will probably occur Monday.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon occur the funeral of Annie, the one year eight months' old child of Mr. Mrs. Hermann, of No. 376 South houn street. The little one died terday of diphtheria.

The funeral of Johnnie B. Ohne will be held tomorrow afternoon a o'clock from St. Patrick's Catho church, Rev. Father Delaney offic ing.

The funeral of Peter Weber, of 308 West Jefferson street, will oc tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock f St. John's Reformed church.

The funeral of Mrs. Kraemer, Washington township, will occur morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from residence, on the Auburn road, half an hour later from the Luthe school house on the Coldwater road.

The funeral of little Morris Rob occurred at 4 o'clock this aftern from the residence, corner Barr Superior streets.

Word has been received in this that Mrs. Kate Ambler, dropped d at her home in Sheldon this morni cause of death heart disease. She the mother of Mrs. John Thieme, Broadway, this city, and John, Da Christian, Thomas and Daniel Amb and Mrs. Hatfield, of Sheldon. The f eral will occur Monday morning at o'clock.

DEATH LIST.

The following is the list of deaths ported at the city undertakers for week ending Saturday, July 16:

Bertha Williams, 4 years, diphthe
Henry Horntann, 74 years, dropsy
Wilhelmina Kroemer, 69 ye dropsy.
Philip Bashelier, 53 years, jaund
Mary A. Green, 74 years, general bility.
Chester G. Frary, 2 years, measles
Henry Exl, 35 years, strangula hernia.
Rose Irwin, 66 years, apoplexy.
Annie White, 6 years, diphtheria.
Maurice E. B. Robbe, 1 year, b trouble.
Peter Weber, 75 years, old age.
Annie L. Hermans, 2 years, d theria.
Anna Knipstein, 1½ years, diphthe
Agnes Schmitz, 6 months, spasms.
John Ohneck, 9 years, inflammat of bowels.
Theodore Nieman, 52 years, paral stroke of brain.
Bessie Shephart, 4 years, diphthe
Robert Ellis, 49 years, accident.

The Pinkerton Army.

There is no doubt that most Am cans depreciate the affair at Carneg mills. And there is also no doubt most Americans have no sympa with the feudal practice of retainin private legion of fighters. If thing is right, then it is right for man to raise and maintain, subjec his own behest, as large an army a can afford to pay for.—Chicago Ne

Parasols made to match the dres Umbrella Factory, 15 Arcade.

A MUSICAL paper of Boston rega the "Damnation of Faust" as tremely bad. It must have bee for Faust.

Mrs. Amanda Paisley

For many years an esteemed communicant of Trinity Episcopal church, Newburgh, N. Y., always says **"Thank You"** to Hood's Sarsaparilla. She suffered for years from **Eczema** and **Scrofula** sores on her face, head and ears, making her deaf nearly a year, and affecting her sight. To the surprise of her friends

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has effected a cure and she can now hear and see as well as ever. For full particulars of her case send to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in condition, proportion and appearance.

Burlington Route

BEST LINE

CHICAGO

TO

Kansas City & Omaha

K'S

DUSKY

DIAMOND

TAR SOAP

Healthful, Agreeable, Cleansing.

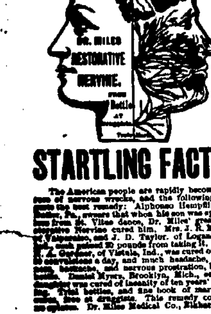
Cures

Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc.

Removes and Prevents Dandruff.

AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP.

Best for General Household Use.



STARTLING FACTS.

The American people are rapidly becoming a race of nervous wrecks, and the following suggests the best remedy: Alphonso Hempfling, of Butler, Pa., swears that when his son was speechless from St. Vitus dance, Dr. Miles' great Restorative Nervine cured him. Mrs. J. R. Miller, of Valparaiso, and J. D. Taylor, of Logansport, Ind., each gained 20 pounds from taking it. Mrs. H. A. Gardner, of Vistula, Ind., was cured of 40 to 50 convulsions a day, and much headache, dizziness, backache, and nervous prostration, by one bottle. Daniel Myers, Brooklyn, Mich., says his daughter was cured of insanity of ten years' standing. Trial bottles, and fine book of marvelous cures, free at druggists. This remedy contains no opiates. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE.

By presenting this ad. at C. B. WOODWORTH & CO'S., Druggists, Aveline House Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

MOFFAT'S PILLS,

Established by one of our most eminent physicians and recommended by the medical profession and druggists who know their real merit, and are used with more pleasing results than any other medicine.

They act on the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys, purify and regulate the whole system, and are warranted a certain cure for all Malarious Diseases, Torpid Liver, Impure Blood, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Costiveness, Nervous and Sick Headache, Female Obstructions and General Weakness, and Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Colds and Fever and Ague. Price 25c per box, plain or sugar coated.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere, or sent by Mail or Express, prepaid, on receipt of price.

J. P. MILLS. 85 Liberty St., New York.

BUOYANCY OF BODY

can never be realized when the bowels do not act as nature intends they should. Instead, there is headache, weight in the stomach after eating, acidity and belching up of wind, low spirits, loss of energy, unsociability and forebodings of evil. An unhappy condition, but

TUTT'S Tiny Liver Pills

will relieve it and give health and happiness. They are worth a trial.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1892.

OUR CIRCULATION.

State of Indiana, Allen County, ss:

Personally appeared before me, clerk of the Allen circuit court, Jos. F. Ervin, business manager of the FORT WAYNE DAILY SENTINEL, who makes oath that the actual number of copies of the DAILY SENTINEL delivered to subscribers and sold to newsboys and news agents, during the week ending Saturday, July 9, 1892, was as follows:

Monday, July 4	*
Tuesday, July 5	3,852
Wednesday, July 6	3,837
Thursday, July 7	3,847
Friday, July 8	3,868
Saturday, July 9	3,862
Total for the week	19,266
Average for the week	3,857

* No paper issued.

JOS. F. ERVIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 11th of day July, 1892.

DANIEL W. SOUDER, Clerk.

THIS DAY IN THE PAST.

215 B. C.—Carneades, Greek philosopher and atheist, born at Cyrene; died 129 B. C.

622—Hegira (from which the Mohammedans reckon time), or flight of Mohammed from Mecca.

1546—Anne Askew martyred at Smithfield.

1647—Thomas Aniello (by contraction Massaniello), revolutionary leader, murdered by the populace at Naples.

1661—Pierre le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville, born in Montreal; died 1706; founder of Louisiana.

1723—Sir Joshua Reynolds born; died 1792.

1850—Margaret Fuller, with her husband, the Marquis d'Ossoli, and son Angelo, drowned off Fire Island beach, L. I.

1857—Pierre Jean de Beranger, French lyrical poet, died.

1882—Mrs. Abraham Lincoln died at Springfield, Ills., aged 67.

1885—The Virginia Republicans nominated John A. Wise, Confederate veteran and son of ex-Governor Henry A. Wise, for governor.

1886—Edward C. Z. Judson (Ned Buntline), died at Stamford, N. Y., aged 64.

SIR CHARLES DILKE has been elected a member of parliament, in the Forest of Dean division, receiving 5,360 votes to 2,942 for the tory candidate, Mr. Weymis.

THE two heaviest tax payers in New York city, are the Astor estate, whose taxes last year on property assessable in the city were $420,000, and the Vanderbilts, $608,000.

THE republican state central committee, which had a conference with the candidates Wednesday afternoon, decided that the speaking campaign shall begin on Saturday, Sept. 3.

THE question now troubling the liberal leaders is how far the Parnellites and labor members will go in support of Mr. Gladstone. The Parnellites hate the liberal leader more ardently than the tories and there is hardly a doubt that they would sooner see home rule defeated than accept it at his hands.

AN IMMENSE amount of money was scattered throughout the country July 1 by the payment of railway interest coupons. The suspension of these great disbursing agencies would be a calamity of vast and far reaching magnitude, but happily not many defaults have occurred this year, although some companies of importance failed to meet their July coupons.

THE proposition to give the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western railway company $150,000 in consideration of the company building their road and shops in this city was defeated yesterday by an overwhelming majority. Our people want all the railways and shops they can get, but evidently object to building them by taxation. It was a matter for the taxpayers to decide and they have done so.

ALL of Carnegie's mills are now idle. One by one the factories were stopped by the men walking out in sympathy with the Homestead strikers. The strike will now be carried on by boycott. This may cause numerous other strikes and continue the labor agitation for months. Carnegie's mills have a monopoly of the steel trade and if a rigid boycott is waged there is no telling where the strike will end.

SOME difficulty is being experienced by the world's fair commission in inducing Canadian manufacturers to exhibit their products at Chicago next year, says a United Press dispatch from Montreal. A number who had previously declined have, however, reconsidered their decision, but many others have positively refused to participate. It is said that the cause of the trouble is not so much the McKinley bill as the hostile attitude assumed of late by President Harrison.

A POLITICIAN who has been down at French Lick Springs says that Lee Sinclair, the owner of the springs, and recent candidate before the republican state convention for treasurer, feels that he was not treated right by the Fort Wayne convention. Said this gentleman: "Mr. Sinclair will not vote the democratic ticket, but he will do some work against the republican ticket. Chairman Gowdy made a trip down to see him, but the visit didn't do any good. Mr. Sinclair says he will not be driven into line."

INQUIRY among dealers shows that campaign uniforms and novelties will be much more attractive this year than every before. One of the most striking things to be seen this year will be the arched torch. If it proves practicable it will be magnificent when worn by a line of marching men. Two men stand side by side, eight feet apart. They wear tin helmets, carefully fastened under the chin by straps. To the top of each helmet is fastened one of a wire arch, from which lanterns are suspended. Another scheme is to have the arch fastened diagonally across the chest on a tin breastplate.

AT A meeting of representatives of forty-eight German societies held recently in Chicago, resolutions were passed protesting against the action of the United States senate in tacking to the loan of $5,000,000 to the World's fair the provisions that the gates must be closed on Sunday, and that no liquors be sold on the ground. The meeting was the outcome of the action of the Rheinlanderbund, which issued the invitations. The societies represent, at a conservative estimate, between 18,000 and 20,000 members, but besides the presidents and delegates of these organizations a number of trades unions and individual citizens were present, so that the actual number represented will not fall short of 35,000.

GRIP AND PASSWORD.

Workings of the G. A. R. Voluntary Relief Association—Secret Society News.

G. A. R. VOLUNTARY RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

This association formed in May last and is composed of members of Anthony Wayne and George Humphrey posts and has been in active operation for six weeks. The plan of the association and its manner of distributing relief has not been fully placed before the public and consequently the great good it has already accomplished and is bound to accomplish, has been known only to those who have been intimately acquainted with its work. To Comrade F. A. Newton the credit is due for originating the plan. He has been ably assisted by comrades who are now officially connected with it in the capacity of president, treasurer, collector and auditing committee.

To illustrate the plan, soldiers (not members of the local posts) soliciting aid from comrades of the G. A. R., who are voluntary contributors to this association, will be presented a card bearing a number corresponding with the number of the contributor upon the collector's book. This card reads;

G. A. R. VOLUNTARY RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

G. D. Adams, Treasurer, M. O. Department, Post ffice:

Please investigate the bearer's application and render such aid as is needed.

By order of
F. A. NEWTON,
Secretary.

This card being presented to Mr. Adams he investigates and examines the applicant's application and if the comrade is worthy and in need of assistance he receives it. If meals are required he is given a card which reads:

G. A. R. Voluntary Relief Association,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

To Grand Central Hotel, 101 Calhoun street.

Please give bearer (name) breakfast, dinner or supper (as the case may be) if this card is presented within an hour.

...... Hour ...... A. P. M.
G. D. ADAMS, Treasurer.

If the comrade desires transportation he is given a card which reads:

G. A. R. Voluntary Relief Association,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

.... Ticket Agent.

Please furnish bearer transportaton to .... and this will be your voucher for same.

G. D. ADAMS, treasurer.

This card is presented to the agent of the road over which the comrade desires transportation. A ticket is then furnished to the given destination and placed in the hands of the conductor upon whose train the comrade takes passage.

The collectors in each post are furnished with a receipt book and each month makes the voluntary collections. A receipt is given when the money is paid. Contributions are respectfully requested of all soldiers, irrespective of post or organization, and the association will guarantee its proper distribution. Amounts from ten cents per month to any amount desired will be gladly received by any officer of the association, and receipted for. Aid cards will be given out to all contributors.

The members of the association are confident that in carrying out the objects of this scheme for relief that they will not only lift a great burden from our citizens but will place relief where it belongs, and save our worthy comrades from begging from door to door. The association requests all of our citizens, when solicited by old soldiers for aid, to send them to some officer of the association where they will receive proper attention.

Soldiers belonging to our local posts are, of course, expected to be aided when necessary by their own relief committees.

Since the organization of the association several comrades have been assisted in the way of transportation, meals, etc.

The association holds monthly meetings at which time the auditing committee examines the books and makes a report of their findings to the contributors.

The officers of the association are:

President—F. N. Kolloch.
Vice President—C. Griswold.
Secretary—F. A. Newton.
Treasurer—Geo. D. Adams.
Auditing Committe—E. G. Anderson, and C. Griswold.
Collectors—R. G. Renfrew and F. F. Budd.

John S. Lience, a member of Company A, Fifty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, a miner by occupation, and a a worthy comrade—late a miner in the Lehigh Valley, where he was injured in a mine explosion, was today given transportation by the G. A. R. Voluntary Relief association to his home in Brazil, Ind.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Howard council 246, of the Royal Arcanum, held their regular meeting in their hall, Bass block, last evening, when two candidates had the pleasure of riding the goat, which, notwithstanding the warm weather, acted very gracefully. The riders with very little difficulty accomplished the task to the satisfaction of the council, which declared they had nobly won their spurs and were admitted to full fellowship. Vice Regent C. L. Clippenger, who has been a very enthusiastic officer, always taking a great deal of interest in all matters pertaining to the good of the order, will only have another meeting with this council, and it is the desire of the regent and other officers that there be a good turnout at the next regular meeting, August 5, to wish him Godspeed in his new sphere of labors.

A. O. U. W.

Summit City lodge No. 36 held a regular meeting Thursday evening, there being a very good attendance. Aside from the regular order of business the newly elected financier and receiver J. B. Saunders and C. O. Broxon, were installed. William E. Griffith and Eber Blanchard were given both degrees and will hereafter work to boom No. 36. Short speeches were made by various brothers and all-in-all it was an exceedingly interesting meeting.

Fort Wayne lodge No. 19 has changed its meeting night from Tuesday to Friday evening and hope to awaken a new interest among the brothers and double their membership by the first of January next. At their meeting next Friday evening the newly elected officers will be installed. Let there be a full attendance.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

Degree of Honor No. 4 installed officers last Tuesday evening to serve the ensuing term. There was a good atttendance and considerable interest was manifested.

No. 2 held a regular meeting the same evening and there was a good attendance.

PYTHIAN SISTERS.

Rathbone Temple No. 31, Pythian Sisters, installed the following officers Thursday evening:

M. E. C.—Lucie Kintz.
E. S.—Addie Downer.
E. J.—Sarah Ziegler.
M. of T.—Annie Sweene.
M. of F.—Althia Foster.
M. of B. and C.'s—Gertrude Braun.
P. of T.—Hattie Eichoff.
G. of O. T.—Emma Rolman.

CIGAR MAKERS.

The Cigar Makers' union held its regular meeting on last Thursday evening, which was largely attended. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: D. S. Hicks, president; H. Bolshausen, vice-president; W. T. Jefferies, financial and corresponding secretary; H. Milholen, recording secretary and treasurer.

CARNEGIE AND FRICK.

Portraits and Brief Sketches of the Heads of the Firm.

The strike at Homestead is the result of a fight between Andrew Carnegie and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

The Amalgamated association consists of 60,000 members. It has been said that if they lose their present fight against Mr. Carnegie a great blow will be dealt to organized labor.

For years there has been trouble at the Homestead mills, but it never broke out into such violence as at the present crisis. The immediate causes of the strike may be summed up as follows: The appointment of H. C. Frick, who is known to be opposed to organized labor, as chairman of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Steel association; the declaration of an ultimatum to the Amalgamated association, and the neglect of Mr. Carnegie to arbitrate.

The iron master has never shown any disinclination to enter the lists with the strikers, and is said to be willing to lose $1,000,000 in his fight. Representatives of the Amalgamated association state that the new scale contemplated such sweeping reductions that the men were not able to sign it.

After a long discussion the workmen agreed to accept a minimum price of twenty-four dollars, a ton for steel billets. Mr. Frick, however, would not go beyond twenty-three dollars and gave out an ultimatum that there would be no conference after June 24. Then began the work of fortifying the Homestead mills. The great works at Homestead cover 110 acres, and twelve large buildings and a score of smaller shops and sheds occupy the space. About 4,500 men were employed in them. Mr. Frick is now in Pittsburg, while Mr. Carnegie is abroad.

Alive After Execution.

That weird story that comes from Texas of the negro who hanged upon the scaffold until justice was satisfied that he was legally dead, and who afterwards came to life and is now able to polish off a 'possum in a first-class style, reminds me that there are several cases on record of criminals surviving judicial execution, says a writer in the St. Louis Republic. More than six centuries ago Juetta de Belsham hanged for three days, was cut down and pardoned, the superstitious people believing that God had decreed otherwise. Obadiah Walker, a former master of New College, Oxford, England, tell of a Swiss who was hanged thirteen times, every attempt being frustrated by a peculiarity of the windpipe which prevented strangulation. Ann Green, who was hanged in Oxford in 1650, survived the ordeal; was pardoned by the Crown and was soon after married. In 1808 one John Green was hanged in London and recovered on the dissecting table of Surgeon Blizard. A fitting close for this "note" is the story of "Half Hanged Maggie." She was hanged in Edinburg in 1704; came to life while being taken to the potter's field and lived for years afterwards.

Schoolmaster's Wit.

Puns are not the highest kind of wit but now and then one is good enough to be a credit to its author.

The story told in "Butler's Book" of the pupil who, required by Mr. Hopping to render into simpler language the line,

Eyes in a fine frenzy rolling,

Answered, "Hopping mad, sir," has its parallel in an anecdote related of Master Barnes, of the old Hacker School in Salem.

The teacher one day noticed an idle pupil staring out of the window, and asked him what he saw there.

"Houses, sir," was the reply.

"Very well," said the master, sternly, "Look here and you'll see Barnes."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Crank

Is constantly turning the world, keeping it in commotion. Its vigorous exercise keeps the whole body active. But it's the constant going that wears. You've no time to rest, no time to eat and hardly time to live. It's miserable living at the best. Constant indigestion, biliousness and constipation. The body crank needs attention. Keep the liver active with Simmons Liver Regulator, and you can go as much as you please.

SPECIAL SESSION.

The Council Holds One and Sells the Engine House Property to the Tri-State Association.

Be it resolved, by the common council of the city of Fort Wayne, two-thirds of all the members thereof concurring, That the report of the city commissioners in relation to the opening and widening of Caroline street, from Pontiac street to the first alley north of Pontiac street, be and the same is hereby accepted, and the city clerk be and he is hereby required and directed to deliver a certified copy of so much of said report as assesses benefits and damages upon real estate and in which the real estate so assessed is described, to the city treasurer, with his warrant to said treasurer to pay the damages and collect the benefits according to law.

Be it further resolved, That the city treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to collect the benefits so assessed before paying any damages, and that he pay the damages and for the real estate appropriated out of the benefits so collected.

Be it further resolved, That the city clerk be and he is hereby instructed to file a copy of the said report at once in the office of the recorder of Allen county and have the same recorded.

P. J. SCHEID.

Which resolution was on motion adopted by the following vote:

Ayes, 17, viz: Councilmen Buck, Cody, Devilbiss, Eggemann, Fox, Hanna, Kelker, Kelnz, Meyer, Meyer, F. C., Michael, Oakley, Pettit, Scheid, Scherer, Skelton and Wolf.

Nays, none.

The petition and agreement of C. H. Miller and others asking for the vacation of an alley between Calhoun and Harrison street from Main street to the first alley north was on motion referred to committee on streets.

BIDS.

On motion the following bids were referred to the committee on streets:

For relaying the sidewalks on the west side of Calhoun street from the Wabash railroad to Williams street.

William H. Oetting bids: For—
Relaying including grading and sand per lineal ft. 24
New brick including grading and sand per lineal f 37

John Mccann bids: For—
Relaying, including sand and grading per lineal ft. 15
New brick, including sand and grading per lineal ft. 35

Fred Oetting bids: For—
Relaying including grading and sand per lineal ft. 14
New brick including grading and sand per lineal ft. 30

For sidewalks on the south side of Superior street from Fulton street to Van Buren street:

Wm. Oetting bids: For—
Relaying old brick, including sand per lineal ft. 25
New brick, including sand per lineal ft 30

John McCann bids: For—
Relaying old brick, including sand and grading per lineal ft. 15
New brick including sand and grading per lineal ft. 35

Fred Oetting bids: For—
Relaying old brick, including sand per lineal ft. 29
New brick including sand per lineal ft. 31

For brick sidewalks on the east side of Van Buren street, from Main street to Superior street.

John McCann bids: For—
Paving per lineal ft. 29
Grading per cubic yd. 25

Wm. Oetting bids: For—
Paving per lineal ft. 30
Grading per cubic yd. 27

Fred Oetting bids: For—
Paving per lineal ft. 30
Grading per cubic yd. 25

For brick sidewalks on both sides of McLachlan street from Leith street to the city limits.

John McCann bids: For—
Paving per lineal ft. ....
Grading per cubic yd. 30

Wm. H. Oetting bids: For—
Paving per lineal ft. 30
Grading per cubic yd. 30

Fred Oetting bids: For—
Paving per lineal ft. 30
Grading per cubic yd 14

For brick walks on the north side of Calhoun street abutting lot 64 Hamilton's 2nd addition.

Wm. Oetting bids: For—
Relaying including sand and grading per lineal ft. 20
New brick including sand per lineal ft. 35

For curbing both sides of Madison street from Barr street to Lafayette street.

James Woulfe bids: For—
Curbing Berea stone per lineal ft. 37
Curbing Greensburgh stone per lineal ft. 48
Resetting old curbing per lineal ft. 10
Paving with cobble stone per lineal ft. 34
Relaying old cobble stone per lineal ft. 20

Wilding and Derheimer bids: For—
Curbing Berea stone per lineal ft. 39
Curbing Greensburgh stone per lineal ft. 48
Resetting old curbing per lineal ft. 15
Paving with cobble stone per lineal ft. 35
Relaying old cobble stone per lineal ft. 29

The above bids were referred to the committee on streets.

For an 18-inch sewer on Broadway and Jefferson street thence east on Jefferson street to the first alley east of Broadway, thence south along said alley to the alley between Jefferson street and Sturgis street, thence east along said alley to Fulton street.

John Bertels bids: For—
18-inch sewer, including excavation and filling per lineal ft. .... $ 84
Manholes complete with iron covers each 16 00
Catchbasins complete with iron covers each 26 00
12-inch connection pipe per lineal ft. 50
6 inch junctions each 1 25

Wm. Oetting bids 30
18 inch sewer, including excavation and filling per lineal ft. 84
Manholes complete, with iron covers, each 16 00
Catch basins complete with iron covers, each 25 00
12-inch connection pipe per lineal ft. 40
6-inch junctions, each 1 25

M. Singleton bids:
18 inch sewer, including excavation and filling, per lineal ft. 72
Manholes complete with iron covers, each 15 00
Catch basins complete with iron covers, each 27 00
12-inch connection pipe per lineal ft. 50
6-inch junctions, each 1 10

Referred to committee on sewers.

On motion the council adjourned.

Special Meeting.

The common council of the city of Fort Wayne met in the circuit court room Wednesday evening, July 13, 1892, in special session. His Honor Mayor Zollinger in the chair, and Rudy C. Reinewald, clerk, at the desk, and present the following members:

15, viz: Councilmen Devilbiss, Eggemann, Fox, Hanna, Hazzard, Kelnz, McClelland, Meyer, Meyer, F. C., Michael, Oakley, Pettit, Scheid, Skelton and Wolf.

Absent, 5, viz: Councilmen Buck, Cody, Kelker, Meyer jr., Scherer.

CALL FOR SPECIAL MEETING.

You are hereby notified that the council will meet in special session July 13, 1892, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of completing the sale of the engine house property on the corner of Court street and Berry street. Members of the council will take notice and be present.

THOS. D. DEVILBISS,
R. B. HANNA,
W. L. PETTIT,
PETER EGGEMAN,
L. HAZZARD,
HERMAN MICHAEL.

In accordance to the within notice I have notified each and every member of the council this 13th day of July, 1892.

H. C. FRANKE, city marshal.

PROPOSITION FROM TRI-STATE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Tri-State Building and Loan association, the Tri-State Building and Loan association, No. 2, the Tri-State Building and Loan association, No. 3, make to the city of Fort Wayne the following proposition: They will pay said city the sum of $8,000 for lot 100, old plat of the city of Fort Wayne, Allen county, Indiana, with the present buildings thereon payable as follows:

$3,000 cash on the acceptance of this proposition, the proper manner, form and the delivery to said association of an abstract of title there of showing a clear title and right to convey.

$2,000 Sept. 15, 1892.
$1,000 Oct. 15, 1892.
$1,000 Nov. 15, 1892.
$1,000 Dec. 15, 1892.
$1,000 Jan. 15, 1893.
$1,000 Feb. 15, 1893.
$1,000 March 15 1893.

And $2,000 on the 15th day of each succeeding month until the balance is paid in full being for 12 months, or at earlier dates if desired by the association. If the prior payments are made the city shall when the payment of March 15 is made, convey to said associations or such persons as they shall direct by warranty deed the the said property and the persons to whom said property is conveyed shall execute to said city a mortgage on the property securing the deferred payments, and thereupon said city shall surrender possession of said premises.

Said city shall pay to said associations as rent for premises an amount equal to 6 per cent. interest upon the payments made in advance of possession being surrendered and said said associations shall pay said city 6 per cent. interest upon payments made after the surrender of possession from the date of such surrender thereof.

Tri-State Building and Loan association.
Tri-State Building and Loan association No. 2.
Tri-State Building and Loan association No. 3.
D. N. FOSTER,
CHAS. A. WILDING,
Committee.

Accepted.

Whereas, The Tri-State Building Loan Association, the Tri-State Building Loan Association, No. 2, and the Tri-state Building Loan Association, No. 3, have submitted a bid for lot No. 100 old plat, and the same being the highest and best bid, and not less than the appraised value thereof, be it

Resolved, That the proposition of the above association be, and is hereby accepted, and that the mayor, finance committee and city attorney proceed to furnish the association with the necessary abstract of title, and do all things necessary to complete the sale.

HERMAN MICHAEL.

Ayes 15, viz: Councilmen Devilbiss, Eggemann, Fox, Hanna Hazzard, Kelnz, McClelland Meyer, Meyer, F. C., Michael, Oakley, Pettit Scheid, Skelton and Wolf.

Nays, none.

Resolved that the fire commissioners be instructed to look up a suitable site for an engine house to be known as the central house and report to this council at its next meeting.

HERMAN MICHAEL.

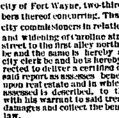
Adopted.

On motion the council adjourned.

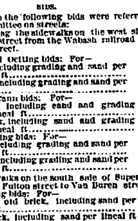
BRYANT LIVED THERE

THE OLD HOME OF THE GREAT WRITER.

The Quaint Village of Roslyn as it is Seen Nestling Among the Hills of Long Island—Leaves From the Pages of His Life's History.



FOUR years ago the one-hundredth anniversary of the old Bryant homestead was duly celebrated at Roslyn, Long Island. The old hewn beams of the house rang, but with the merry laughter of a far different generation from that which laid the massive old rafters. When the house was built it was an old-fashioned dwelling place such as the Quakers, who thickly populated this entire region, were wont to build—square, solid, with a row of severe columns adorning the front, and, it is said, with windows made inordinately high, so that the feminine part of the family might not be enticed from household duties by wayward peepings out upon the highway just in front.


WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

A lovely spot indeed, was that which old Kirk built toward the end of the last century. It was but twenty miles away from New York city, but it was wild and beautiful and inaccessible. In those days there were but a few thousand composing what was to be the magnificent metropolis of the New World during the next hundred years. Even when Mr. Bryant went to live there, it was like a remote corner of the earth. Built upon one of the sloping hillsides of Hempstead harbor, the the spot was one which was graced by every natural beauty, while the surroundings were as still as a mountain fastness, except for the songs of wild birds which came in great quantities as if to a chosen retreat. It must have been this solitude, mingled with the natural charm of a gently rolling country, half wooded, half cultivated, which made the author of the "Forest Hymn," of "Thanatopsis," and of countless verses singing the praises of nature in all her moods, think it the most beautiful spot he had ever seen. Here he determined to pitch his tent in 1843, and here he lived for thirty-five of the years of an ever active and busy life as editor of the New York Evening Post.

And to-day, Roslyn is much as he found it. The sleepy little place from which the towers of the great Brooklyn bridge, and the spires of Trinity can be seen, and the hum of the busiest city of America can almost be heard, has escaped the envious eye of the land developer.

After taking possession of the house, he transformed it as well as the grounds around it, and the simplicity of the Quaker gave way to the comparatively luxurious taste of a New England Puritan. It seems not a little odd to speak of Puritanic luxury. Mr Bryant was imbued with the most orthodox New England views, and clung to the stern and rigorous tenets of his forefathers throughout his life. Nevertheless, his tastes must have seemed almost Oriental to the stiff-necked old Quakers of Long Island, as they watched him discard the straight-backed rush-bottomed chair for the lesser terror with haircloth covering. He was a moderate man in all his tastes, but yet there was one thing in which he was extravagant, and that was his love of the country—the trees, the birds, the water, flowers and fruits, shrubs and vines, the air, and all the life and color of the landscape. To this taste his home at Roslyn ministered. There he loved to work, and, though he yearly made his pilgrimage back to his New England home at Cummington, in the Hampshire Hills, Roslyn was, I am sure, the place he loved best in all the world, because of its wonderfully varied beauties. Within a stone's throw of his workshop—a well-stored library—was, on one side, a crystal lake with its laughing brook; on anther was the garden with its teeming flower beds and fruits. Further off was the salt water bay with its hills beyond, above which the poet viewed the setting sun from his window. On another side of him the hills rose abruptly, and there stretched a piece of woods—dense, like the forest of Fontainbleau—and leading with rambling paths to a point where, from the clearing, the low, rolling hills and the distant waters of Long Island Sound spread an enchanting panorama at his feet. As the bay narrows to the south, following the shores with the eye; the little village of Roslyn is seen nestling between overhanging hills, a picturesque hamlet, as sleepy now as it was then, and every whit as quaint.

Mr. Bryant's grounds were ample, and he scarcely needed to wander from them to find inspiration for one of his thoughtful poems. He beautified the more immediate surroundings of the house with shrubs and trees, but left the rural parts as he found them, taking pains to preserve their purely rustic character.

The poet rests beside a most loving wife upon the hill overlooking this, his stamping ground for many years. There were none thereabout who did not know his slender figure. Armed with a stick cut from the underbrush of his wood, he was a constant cross-country wanderer, and at eighty was still expert in vaulting the five-barred fences of that region, pausing as he went to pluck the wild flowers or to note some novel aspect of nature which interested him.

His day, when away from the editorial duties on his paper, was an alternation of work and play. In the mornings he shut himself up in his library, occupying himself, in his later years, with his translations of Homer's great epics. The work was a more or less arduous one, but was accomplished with the regularity of clockwork, each day adding its quota of lines to what had already been done. From the time when this task was over he was at the service of his friends, of whom he nearly always had a houseful, or armed with pruning knife, or other implement, was at some physical labor in the open air. Had he lived in the days of the amateur photographer we should doubtless possess a picture of him as he appeared in these many outings, a generous Panama hat shading his face while he busied himself culling a handful of berries. He was a great believer in the cultivation of fruit, and, while not a strict vegetarian, ate very sparsely of meats.

Indeed, there was a generous corner of the library itself devoted to works upon horticultural art, the margins of which, marked with various notes in his handwriting, attest the care with which he read them.

As for the rest of the house it was large and roomy, and was filled rather with souvenirs of the poet's life than with articles which appealed alone to the taste. He cherished more than any other thing the collection of autographic paintings presented to him on his seventieth birthday by the artists of New York. It was a diminutive, yet characteristic, collection of the work of his contemporaries and friends. Some of these were illustrative of his poems, others were merely characteristic landscapes. This little collection—for none of the pictures was more than a foot square—hung in the dining-room, as it does still.

In his last years he hurried to this retreat early in the spring and lingered until late in the autumn, making only occasional visits to the city, though never giving up his interest in public affairs. He scanned the newspapers closely till the last and dispatched his editorials by messenger from Roslyn as occasion arose. It was this easy and modest activity in his old age which kept body and mind in splendid vigor till the day of his death, when the desire expressed in one of his poems, that he might die in June, came to pass, and children from the village scattered over him the field flowers of which he was so fond.

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Lawn Hose both in cotton and rubber, the best warranted 10 cents a foot, and up.

Screen Doors and Windows, regular sizes complete 92 cents each.

White Mounatain Ice cream Freezers, freeze cream in one minute.

Garbage Cans to put garbage in for the city wagons
Screen Wire Cloth. Lawn Mowers, $4.00 up.
Perfection Washing Machines, $3.50.
Gasoline Stoves, both low and high.
Cistern Pumps, both wood and iron.
Well Pumps, both wood and iron.
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FORT WAYNE, IND.

PART SECOND.

8 PAGES,
72 COLUMNS.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

8 PAGES,
72 COLUMNS.

PART SECO

ESTABLISHED 1833.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1892.

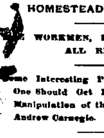
PRICE FIVE

CAUSE OF THE STRIKE

COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE HOMESTEAD TROUBLE.

WORKMEN, IT SEEMS, WERE ALL RIGHT.

Some Interesting Points That Every One Should Get Familiar with—The Manipulation of the Steel Market by Andrew Carnegie.



THE real cause of the Homestead strike is not as well known as it might and should be known. It is of National importance that everybody should be made familiar with it. The works at Homestead gives employment to about 4,200 men. The lowest wages paid is about $1 a day, the highest about $10, the minimum about $2.68 which shows that there are more receiving $1 than are receiving $10. Nearly all the work is paid for by the piece or by the ton as weighed by the billet. A steel billet is four inches wide and deep and of varying lengths. It is to the steel manufacturer what pig-iron is to the iron manufacturer. It was made the basis of a sliding scale of wages, which Mr. Carnegie and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers signed three years ago. The market price of steel billets as quoted on board cars at Pittsburg was to govern the pay of the men who used their brain and brawn and muscle and energy in operating the furnaces and mills of the Carnegie interests. When the scale was signed in 1889, after a strike which was marked by exciting scenes and some bloodshed at Homestead, the market price of steel billets was $28. The minimum price, for the purposes of the scale, was never to be below $25. It did not remain at $28 long.

As he manipulated the steel-rail industry years ago, so Mr. Carnegie began to manipulate the steel billet industry. From $28 a ton the price of steel billets dropped to $22. During the three years just ended the minimum price for the sliding scale was $25, and the employes at Homestead have been paid accordingly. Even at $22 a ton Mr. Carnegie is so amply protected against foreign competition that he has none.

Just before the lockout one of the leaders of the workmen said to the writer:

"As the price of steel billets is reduced so are our wages reduced. Steel billets were made the basis of our scale, but we make very few steel billets at Homestead now. Their manufacture has been transferred to a Carnegie mill where non-union men are employed, the same as steel rails were taken away from us after Carnegie had obtained control of the market. Steel billets are down to $22 now, and Carnegie makes that price the basis of the new scale he proposes. He also includes a reduction of individual wages of from 12 to 40 per cent, and insists that the new scale expire on Dec. 31, in midwinter. In his statements of the present difficulty nothing is said of the reduction of wages or of the change of time at which the scale terminates. His argument is that the last scale was signed when steel billets sold at $28 with a minimum of $25, and that now the price has fallen to $22. The new scale, he says, is based on a $22 minimum. He tells the public nothing about the reduction of wages, which will average nearly 30 per cent individual, nor of the stipulation that the next scale must be signed in midwinter."

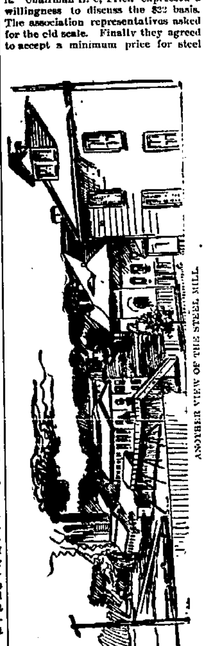
WEST PORTION OF CARNEGIE'S PLANT.

This puts the matter very plainly and shows that the manipulation of the steel market by Mr. Carnegie was at the bottom of it all.

The various interests of Andrew Carnegie, including the Edgar Thomson steel works at Braddock, the mills at Duquesne and Beaver Falls, the Twenty-second and Thirty-third street mills in Pittsburg, the H. C. Frick Coke company, and the mills controlled by Carnegie Bros. & Co. and Carnegie, Phipps & Co. were consolidated July 1 of this this year under the title of the Carnegie Steel Association. The mills at Homestead were controlled by Carnegie, Phipps & Co. When H. C. Frick sold a large part of his Coke interests to Carnegie he was given many shares in the new association and made chairman of the Board of Trustees, the executive head of the combined Carnegie-Frick interests. Mr. Frick is known as a bitter foe of organized labor. The strike of his Hungarian coke miners showed the extent to which he is willing to go in order to crush out a trades union.

The negotiations between Mr. Carnegie's representatives and the Amalgamated Association, to which all skilled workmen at Homestead belong, were short. Chairman Frick submitted a scale which had steel billets at $22 a ton as a minimum. This in itself was a 12 per cent reduction on the scale which had just expired. In addition there were reductions of wages even upon the $22 basis. These reductions run from 12 to 40 per cent for each workman. Finally, there was an article which fixed the expiration of the scale not July 1 as heretofore, but Dec. 31. One conference was held June 23.

Representatives of the Amalgamated association stated that the new scale contemplated such sweeping reductions that the men were not prepared to sign it. Chairman H. C. Frick expressed a willingness to discuss the $22 basis. The association representatives asked for the old scale. Finally they agreed to accept a minimum price for steel billets of $24 a ton. After a long delay Mr. Frick asserted that the Carnegie interests might concede a dollar and make it $23. There was $1 between them then.



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE STEEL MILL.

The association's representatives suggested that the reductions, averaging 30 per cent, be discussed, pending the settlement of the minimum price. Mr. Frick became uppish at once.

"No, gentlemen," was his reply, "there is our ultimatum. Sign that before midnight of June 24 if you choose. There will be no conferences after that hour."

The association's committee withdrew and there were no more meetings. The matter of signing the scale in midwinter was not discussed.

Mr. Carnegie's representatives at once began the fortification of the works at Homestead and entered into negotiations with the Pinkerton detective agency for a private army of 500 armed men to protect the men who were to take the places of those who were to be locked out. It is not known for how long the contract with the Pinkertons was to run. It is likely that six months would be a good guess. The price agreed upon as near as can be calculated, was five dollars a day for each Pinkerton man. This sum in itself would far exceed the differences between the Carnegie association and its workmen.

"FORT FRICK."

Description of the Place that Has Been so Dubbed.

Along about June 1 of this year, in anticipation of the conflict between the Carnegie interests and the workmen, a stout board fence twelve feet high was built upon a foundation of slag three feet high, completely surrounding the steel works. This fence is three miles long. On the top are strung three strands of barbed-wire so connected that a current of electricity may be sent through them from the electric plant by the simple turning of a switch in the office. Portholes four inches in diameter have been bored along this fence at the height of a man's eye. Trenches have been dug over all parts of the works to various points along the fence where hydrants are stationed. Connections have been made so that through these pipes either cold or boiling-hot water can be sent through these pipes to the hydrants. Hundreds of arc lights have been strung on high poles throughout the plant, and along the fence and on all buildings near the roadway searchlights have been placed.

Railroad tracks run up between the office of the company and the fence surrounding the works near Munhall Station. An additional fence been built about the office, and a bridge forty feet high has been strung across the tracks, connecting the office with a building inside the works. A searchlight has been placed upon this bridge, and also a sentry-box like those surrounding the walls at Sing Sing and other prisons.

On the top of a high wooden building, which is near the office and the roadway but inside the fence, a platform has been erected and preparations made for a photographic appartus. This is to be used for instantaneous pictures by the flash-light process in case an attack is made upon the office. These pictures would be an excellent means of identification should Mr. Carnegie's representatives wish to lay a charge of riot or a more serious charge against the union workmen. Alongside the tracks of the "Pee Mickie" railroad, near where it enters the works from the river, an elevated platform has been erected and alongside of it a large building to be used as a barracks.

Matter of Necessity.

Mother.—What did you tell me such a great big lie for?

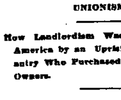
Boy.—I couldn't think of a little one that ud do.

SOME PRECEDENTS

FOR THE LABOR TROUBLES AT HOMESTEAD.

THEY, HOWEVER, ANTEDATE TRADE UNIONISM.

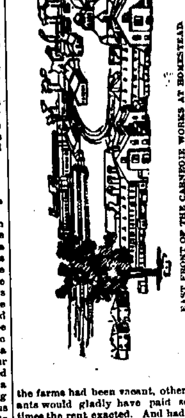
How Landlordism Was Suppressed in America by an Uprising of the Tenantry Who Purchased the Land of Its Owners.



THE TROUBLE AT Homestead may not be settled this year. Perhaps it will not be settled by this time next next year. And perhaps it will continue indefinitely until the labor problem has been ajusted throughout the civilized world. There are many great thinkers who believe that this is the beginning of the end; that the conflict between labor and capital will be settled for better or worse on the lines laid down by the workmen of Homestead. In this connection it is well to note that the men have no use for anarchy or its laws. Whether right or wrong in their demands they say the fight is for humanity's sake. They point to precedents in the history of the world's progress, in the history of the Republic. Two cases in point worked an epoch in the history of this country. They ante-date trades unionism. The two instances in mind occurred in New York, one on the banks of the Hudson the other in the wilds of Western New York. They grew out of the large holdings of land.

In the original settlement of New York by the Dutch it was contemplated that the population should be divided between a few aristocratic land owners and a multitude of peasant tenants. That plan was adopted in 1629, and was not entirely eradicated until 1840, but the system never obtained to any considerable extent. A few families had large tracts of most excellent land in the valley of the Hudson. The rents exacted were light and the farmers prospered. They could get better return for their labor twice over and pay the rents required than the average New England farmer of the day could, and own his own land, but the time came when the relations between landlord and tenant became strained, and the payment of any rent was resisted. Blood was shed, and for several years the anti-rent movement was a power in the politics of New York. Gov. Seward recommended in 1841 that the whole matter should be submitted to arbitration, but it was not done. Four years later Silas Wright, then Governor, recommended the suppression of the anti-rent associations, the result being his defeat for re-election, and the election of a Governor and Legislature which carried out the original Seward recommendation, under which all rights were respected and enjoyed.

It was said then, and in the abstract correctly, that the landowners had a legal right to oust the tenants, and if the farms had been vacant, other tenants would gladly have paid several times the rent exacted. And had there been only one farm, or only a few farms, there would have been no trouble whatever; or, if there had been, the law would have taken its course. But the community was in arms and could not be driven off except at great cost of blood. Those farmers felt that they had equity on their side, and law or no law they were ready to die for what they believed to be right. The State authorities finally rose to the gravity of the situation and compelled a settlement which averted further bloodshed. The result was that the last vestige of the patroon system was wiped out, those tenants becoming the owners of the land, and all without any practical loss to the proprietary families.



EAST FRONT OF THE CARNEGIE WORKS AT HOMESTEAD.

Something like a century ago some Hollanders became possessed of a large tract of land in Western New York, known popularly as "The Holland Purchase." In due course of time it became desirable for civilization. The Dutch owners preferred leasing to selling, and no doubt dreamed of a second Java on the continent of America. Their idea was foreign to the general spirit of our institutions and abhorrent to the views of the hardy pioneers who shouldered their axes and cleared up wheat fields in that far West of the period. Gradually friction came, and there occurred what was known in local annals as the "Dutch Hill war." The Holland company had the good fortune to have in its legal employ William H. Seward, who went out there personally, took in the situation, and through his influence the company changed its policy from leasing to selling. He was able to do there what he tried to do in Eastern New York. It took many years to close out the business, but it was a very profitable investment for the Holland Land company.

Mr. Carnegie and his representatives would do well to post up on those two episodes of American history. They at least suggest the right spirit for the present instance. No doubt some landowners supposed that the general tenant system would fall into chaos, and that they would all have to sell their farms if their tenants wanted to buy, and that widespread confiscation would follow; but no such fears were realized. Equity rests on the rock basis of common sense.

GORDON ELLIOTT.

THE STEEL AND IRON KING.

Short Sketch of Andrew Carnegie who is Blamed for the Recent Bloodshed.

It is at the door of Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire iron king, that the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers lays all its trouble. In the great fight between capital and labor that is now in progress at Pittsburg Mr. Carnegie is looked upon by the labor people as the great general of the capitalistic faction. This is not the big millionaire's first appearance before the public, and fighting labor organizations is not his only role. He has not only been much written about, but he occasionally "takes his pen in hand" and does a little writing on his own account aside from signing checks.

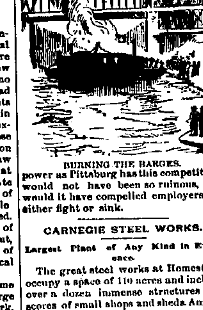
Mr. Carnegie was a poor boy when he came to Pittsburg with his parents from Scotland, and began business life as a telegraph messenger. When he had earned and saved a little money he bought an interest in a small foundry, and he made his first million by the manufacture of steel rails. To-day he is the largest manufacturer of pig-iron steel rails, and coke in the world. He has a house on Fifty-first street, near Fifth avenue, in New York; a residence in Pittsburg, a summer house in the South, a Highland castle in Scotland, and an English manor near the Ascot race track, where he is living at present. He owns iron furnaces, mines, railroads, and a syndicate of English newspapers.

PINKERTON MEN IN THE HANDS OF THE MOB.

Organized Labor at Homestead.

Organized labor at Homestead has been so strong that it has been enabled to practically dictate terms to employers; and, it is true to say that until recently few employers have had the nerve to antagonize such giant organizations as the Amalgamated Association, the Window-Glass Workers, the Flint-Glass Workers, the Knights of Labor, and several lesser institutions of great strength. The constant teaching of the principles of organized labor according to the ideas of leaders has grown to become the religion of the workers. Hence it is that the workers at Carnegie's Homestead mills or at any other mills thereabouts felt it their right and duty to defend their positions against non-union men even at the cost of life.

It was not until recently, that is, within five years, that any manufacturer employing a large number of men was successful in bringing his men to terms in an open fight. But the country grew; competition in other sections beset these local industries, and it became of a case of fight, either for lower wages or against demands for advances. Had other districts grown in labor power as Pittsburg has this competition would not have been so ruinous, nor would it have compelled employers to either fight or sink.



BURNING THE BARGES.

CARNEGIE STEEL WORKS.

Largest Plant of Any Kind in Existence.

The great steel works at Homestead occupy a space of 110 acres and include over a dozen immense structures and scores of small shops and sheds. Among the various departments are those known as the converting mill, where Bessemer steel is made; the beam mill, the largest in the world; the plate mill, where steel plates are rolled; the armor plate mill, where the heavy plates for the new government cruisers have been made; the open-hearth mill, the finishing department, the 10-inch mill, the 22-inch mill, the 119-inch mill, and the big press-room where the plates are pressed. The water for the works is pumped from the Monongahela river, and the daily supply would be adequate for a city of 50,000 inhabitants. One hundred and fifty boilers furnish the steam required for the immense Corliss engines, the pumps and other machinery, and natural gas from the Carnegie company's own wells is used as fuel. The output of these works is four times as great as that of the Krupp works in Germany. The average number of workmen employed is over 4,000.

TOPICS OF NEW YORK.

THEY WILL INTEREST THE COUNTRY AT LARGE.

The Campaign Presents Some Uncomfortable Features on Both Sides—A Picture of Whitelaw Reed's Country Home at Ophir Farm.

[Special New York Correspondence.]

THE DEMOCRATS of New York, who carry the banner of Tammany—and they form the majority—have placed themselves on record as being opposed to Free Trade and even ex-President Cleveland's milder form of Free Trade which he has christened "For Revenue Only." On the other hand there is not a hint of disloyalty to the Chicago ticket. But the Free Trade plank makes the campaign difficult. The New York Democracy cannot be swung into line by this daring blast of Col. Watterson's horn. And so it falls out that the cry of campaign for the Democrats of the Empire State will be the force bill. It remains to be seen just how much enthusiasm it will awaken.

The Republicans seem ready enough to meet either issue. The shrewdness of the Republican managers is seen in the action taken at the State convention of Republican clubs. The colored delegates were got together in special session and the result is a pronunciamento that is absolutely without parallel in the State. It announces that a "convention for the purpose of effecting a thorough and efficient organization of the Afro-American Republicans," is to be held in Brooklyn the 18th and 19th of August; it comes out boldly for the protection of the "afflicted brethern in the South," and while disclaiming any sympathy with "negro domination" demands in a word the passage of the force bill.

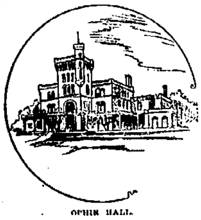
The effect of this it is hard to forecast.

The colored men of New York, with an organization of their own—outside the lines of party—may dictate their own terms. T. Thomas Fortune, who is one of the leaders of the race in this city, told me this morning that the convention at Brooklyn is only the beginning of a movement that will spread to all the States. He predicts sanguinely that the campaign of 1892 will have to reckon with a National and united negro party. Of course it would be called the Afro-American party, or something of the sort.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid will be the personal representative of the interests of the ticket in this State. His experience of course fits him admirably to take up the details of a campaign. Although he was a stalwart supporter of Harrison's renomination he has always been on good terms with the Platt and Warner Miller people and his friendship for Mr. Blaine is a thing of political history.

Mr. Reid is a very popular man in spite of the fact that he has been fortunate and successful. I doubt if he has an enemy in his profession. He has just built himself a "lovely pleasure house" out among the hills of Westchester county, overlooking the Sound. There are scores of famous country-seats within a near cry of this city, but few as charmingly situate and wisely planned as Ophir Farm. This whimsical name was given it, by the way, by Ben Holliday, who made a fortune in the days of the "pony express," and came to New York and bought this big estate. He built a big stone castle and a private chapel and made agreeable plans to live on his signeury of 800 acres. One day he strolled into Wall street—as the wisest Western men do now and again—and before long, his fortune had ridden off faster than ever his flying "pony express."

And then Ophir farm passed into the hands of John Roach, the great shipbuilder. But John Roach's misfortunes came soon after and for a number of years the place was in the market. Whitelaw Reid bought it. The ill-luck still haunted the land of Ophir. Four years ago the big stone castle burned down. Mr. Reid has put up a castle, bigger and stonier. It is hardly finished yet, but the great hall was thrown open to receive the delegation that bore him formal notification of his nomination.



OPHIR HALL.

Mrs. Reid—she is a daughter of D. O. Mills, a many-time millionaire—is a charming woman, pretty in a blonde way, slight, homewifely and democratic. They have two children. The elder is a manly youngster of nine or ten and the youngest a curly-headed minx of five.

New York is a city of clubs, and just at present there seems to be an epidemic of odd clubs. The "Excentric club," the "Thirteen club" and others of the ilk are old enough. The chief oddity is nominal. But of late two or three clubs have been started, the whimsicality of which is by no means confined to the name. "The Blackball club" is an established and chartered institution. No one is elegible for membership who has not been blackballed by some other club. There are plenty of New Yorkers who have secured the distinction. Was not President John King of the Erie railroad shut out of the fastidious Union club? The Metropolitan thought it wouldn't have Austin Corbin, who can't count his millions on his fingers and toes, Berry Wall, the mildewed "ex-King of the dudes" has been shunted out of all his clubs.

And so the baseball club flurishes.

It came to pass that a few days ago I received a card to a reception at the club house of the F. A. D's., and I discovered that the F. A. D's. are the Fencing, Athletic and Dramatic club. It was founded by that chaste matron of the British drama, Mrs. Madge Robertson Kendall, when she was here a few weeks ago. The constitution over which Mrs. Kendall poured her purity of soul, states that the club is designed for "unmarried young actresses of unblemished reputations."

MRS. REIDS BOUDOIR.

When I found this out I at once decided to——

But it does not matter whether I went to the reception or not. This club for "unblemished reputations" is certainly a novelty. A club for "Good Men in Politics" should come next; I know a good many men in politics who need a club.

* * * *

The Semitic question has come over sea to us in these latter days. It is not as fiercely whiskered as in Russia and it lacks some of the cock-a-hoop dignity that makes it amusing in Paris. But it has come, with clanking spurs and trailing saber. There is a local politician, one Coroner Ferdinand Levy, who has taken up the cause of the Hebrew and says in the newspapers that he is going to Paris to pull the nose of the anti-Semitic ex-cowboy the Marquis de Mores. After pulling the titled nose he will run the Marquis "clean through the body with a duelling sword." Mr. Levy's gauntlet rings loud as it falls—in the newspapers.

The Marquis has not been heard from, but Mr. Victorian Gribayedoff speaks for him. From the letters which he writes to the newspapers it is evident that he is a terrible fellow.

But it is hardly probable that this imported war will amount to very much—even in this, the silly season. With the coming of the sea serpent all will be well.

Gribayedoff, by the way, is beyond question the best newspaper artist in his line in this country. He is a big, blonde, handsome man, who makes admirable portraits—and $15,000 a year.

One of the most noteworthy "signs of the times" is the decline of baseball. In years gone by 2,000, 3,000, 4,000 was the usual attendance. This year, even with the New Yorks and Bostons, or the Giants and their bitter rivals over the bridge, pitted against each other, it has been difficult to get 1,000 people to visit the Polo grounds.

It is a great change.

But the game has not only ceased to pay in this city, it has lost caste as well. It is no longer "good form" to patronize the National game. "Swagger" people do not drive out on their tally-hoes, drays and breaks. The "smart set" goes to the races—go out on a break and come back broke. The managers are cutting down the wages of the players. A few years ago every small boy knew the names and pedigrees of the "heroes" of the green diamond; they were coddled and puffed and applauded like actresses. Now there is none so poor to do them reverence. In Gotham, at all events, the game is in a perilous state and neither the stockholders nor the shrunken "Giants" can be described as doing well."

VANCE THOMPSON.

Better Roads.

It may be that New Jersey has solved the problem of better roads. As related in the Agriculturist for April, their Legislature enacted a law enabling county officials to set apart certain roads to be considered as county roads, and to be maintained by the county. Union county set apart thirty-five miles of roads, issued bonds for $300,000, which was afterward increased by $50,000 more, making just $10,000 per mile, which was used in macadamizing those roads.

The roads are a combination of the Telford and Macadam systems, being begun by opening a trench 12 feet wide and 18 inches deep. Large foundation stones are carefully laid at the bottom of this by experienced workmen, and upon these a layer of coarsely crushed stone is placed, and mixed with enough earth to compact it closely when rolled, as it is, with a heavy roller. Upon this a layer of the stone is placed, well rounded up, and rolled again until as firm as it can be made. The roads thus far resist the action of frost or the washing of rains, and are always dry, and it is expected that they will be easily kept in repair at but a small cost by occasional applications of the fine stone upon the surface.

He Wanted to Read.

An exchange records a rude but witty saying of a railway passenger. He was trying to read and was really interested in his book, but just in front of him sat a little girl who seemed determined to have his attention.

She was a pretty and sprightly little creature, with blue eyes, golden hair, and an inquisitor's tongue. She plied the stranger with questions and toyed with his watch chain, and her mother, evidently a widow, looked round now and then with a beaming smile. He began to feel out of sorts. At last he said to the mother:

"Madam, what do you call this sweet little darling?"

The widow smiled enchantingly—so the reporter says—and answered with a sigh, "Ethel."

"Please call her, then," said the stranger, as he buried himself in his book.

Necessary as Clothes.

First Youth—Are you going to a fashionable summer resort this season?

Second Youth (sadly)—No, I can't afford a detective camera.

The Chase.

Mamma (out walking)—"Why, pet, you are all out of breath!"

Little Pet—"I's been chasin' a flutterby."

Sentiment is only a feather in the hat of action.

WEATHER CLERKS

WHO DEVOTE THEIR LIVES TO A FASCINATING SCIENCE.

W. T. Foster and the Rev. Irl R. Hicks of Missouri and Their Ideas of Planetary Action—The Planets Built from Atoms by the Electrical Force.

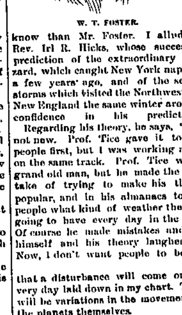
[Special Missouri Correspondence.]

THE latest claimant for distinction as a weather prophet is W. T. Foster, of St. Joseph, Mo. Some of his recent predictions have been alarmingly verified. He was born in Clark County, Ill., fifty years ago. He is of scotch Irish ancestry. Three brothers, members of the family, came from the old country before the revolutionary war, and one of his ancestors, William, who attained the remarkable height of six feet six, was an officer in Washington's army in its campaigns on the delaware. Mr. Foster's great-grandfather was born in North Carolina, his grandfather in Kentucky and his father in Ohio. His boyhood, till 1852, was spent in the wilds of Northwest Missouri; then he went to live on a farm near Paris, Ill., where he attended school until 1860, after which he returned to Missouri. He taught school, sold goods, and engaged in other employment until 1870, when he went into the newspaper business and politics. Mr. Foster has been a newspaper editor for fifteen years, doing editorial work on the Burlington Hawk-Eye, Omaha Republican, Leavenworth Times, St. Joseph Herald and other papers. He has delivered two thousand lectures on scientific subjects in the Mississippi river states, from Minnesota to Louisiana. From early boyhood he has directed special attention into all religious, political, scientific and economical matters as to first causes.

The following is a concise statement of his weather theories. He believes that North of latitude 30, the storm waves move entirely around the earth from West to East and never die or become disorganized. He professes to know the periods of four of these storm waves and can give the dates approximately on which they will pass any meridian all around the earth. He declares that these storm waves sometimes become great storms and at other times they become almost extinct, but they continue to move eastward, sometimes faster, sometimes slower, but averaging about twenty-five miles an hour. He says that these four storm waves increase and decrease in force at the same time, although they are on an average 3,400 miles apart, and the variation in their forces is caused by the electrical influence of the sun, moon and planets. Those bodies are electro-dynamos, and throw electric influence over their equators as do all electric-dynamo machines; and when one of these bodies passes the plane of the equator of another and consequently through its electric belt, every body of the solar system is electrically disturbed thereby, because they are all electrically connected.

In his opinion this disturbance increases the force of the storms on the earth, sun, and other planets, at the same time, as the moving force in these storm waves is electricity which comes from the electricity which comes from the electric currents of the body to which they belong. Perihelion of the planets and perigree of the moon, expands the earth's atmosphere; aphelion of the planets, and apogee of the moon, have the opposite influence. From these influences occur all weather changes, auroras, sun spots, tornados, earthquakes and other unusual effects in the earth, atmosphere, and sun. He advances the original and unique theory, that earthquakes are caused by subterranean thunder, just as it occurs among the clouds. The earth, sun and planets are solid bodies and have slowly grown from atoms, and electricity is the builder.

It is interesting to note that Missouri is the home of another weather prophet, probably more generally known than Mr. Foster. I allude to Rev. Irl R. Hicks, whose successful prediction of the extraordinary blizzard, which caught New York napping a few years ago, and of the severe storms which visited the Northwest and New England the same winter aroused confidence in his predictions.



W. T. FOSTER.

Regarding his theory, he says, "It is not new. Prof. Tice gave it to the people first, but I was working along on the same track. Prof. Tice was a grand old man, but he made the mistake of trying to make his theory popular, and in his almanacs to tell people what kind of weather they are going to have every day in the year. Of course he made mistakes and got himself and his theory laughed at. Now, I don't want people to believe that a disturbance will come on the very day laid down in my chart. There will be variations in the movements of the planets themselves.

"There is nothing wonderful about my chart. The theory is founded on the astronomical facts which have been demonstrated, and it is simply that there is unity in the planetary system. Whatever affects one affects all. The earth has its equinoctial periods, we know, and it has been proved that every other planet has its equinoctial periods in its own year. Some of the planetary years are shorter than others and the equinoctial periods are of more frequent recurrence.

"All the disturbances of the earth proceed from either its own equinoxes or the equinoxes of other planets influencing it, and finding the time of the equinoxes of these other planets, together with the relations of the planets then to the earth, we can arrive at some conception of the nature of the disturbance which we will experience on earth. A disturbance upon the earth produced by the equinox of one planet is made of greater or less violence as the planet then happens to be situated, with respect both to the earth and its fellow planets. When the equinoxes of two or more planets join each other the resulting disturbance is more violent. The planets have not all the same disturbing powers, and that must be remembered too, in consulting it. This is explained by the chart. I have made no attempt to make it strictly accurate.

THE REV. IRL R. HICKS.

"I have never intended to make any money by it, and my only object in publishing it was to make meteorological study popular, and to give people an approximate idea of the time when great events of this kind may be expected. I hope some day, and I believe the time is not far distant, when we will be able to predict exactly when a storm will break, where it will strike first, and its exact nature, hurricane, tornado, cyclone, flood or earthquake. My chart predicted every one of the great disturbances which has taken place since it was issued, but it did not, of course, define them exactly. The chart can be made of great practical use to the farmers and ploughboys, who are the people whom I have had especially in view with my predictions, and everybody else, if they will mark the periods of storm disturbances given by the chart, take precautions accordingly, and note the variations, they will find that the prediction will give them warning that will be of value to them often, and that no elemental occurrence will take place which they are not expecting."

Mr. Hicks was born near Bristol, on the line of the States of Tennessee and Virginia, December 18, 1844. His education was picked up amid the thunder of battle fields and similar surroundings, during the civil strife. He was two years a prisoner of war on Johnson's Island, Ohio. After the close of the conflict he spent a couple of years at Andrew college in Tennessee, and later on completed a four years' theological course in two years, receiving elder's orders at the hands of Bishop Doggett, in the Southern Methodist church at Columbus, Mississippi, in 1870.

He filled several pastorates in the Methodist Episcopal church south, running through a period of fifteen years, the last charge being that of the First Methodist church in St. Louis, Mo. In 1885 he withdrew from the Methodist church and united with the Congregational, since which time, up to a few years ago, he was pastor of the Olive Branch Congregational church of St. Louis, which pastorate he resigned to devote his entire time to a periodical established by him called Word and Work, as well as more assiduously study the weather and its multifarious changes. While, a boy and a student of astronomy, he arrived at the conclusion that this science held the explanation of all phenomena of the weather.

EDWARD A. OLDHAM.

NOTED INDIVIDUALLY.

A son of Canon Farrar is attached to the editorial department of the Philadelphia Ledger.

Count Caprivi tips the scales at 216 pounds, so that he is about as heavy as was Prince Bismarck after taking the Schweninger cure. The physical resemblance between the two men is remarkable.

The Bridgeport, Conn., park commissioners have selected a site for the statue of P. T. Barnum. It will be twenty-four feet high and will be erected at Seaside park in close proximity to the soldiers monument.

Two of the sons of the late Mrs. Emily C. Pullman are notably eloquent and successful ministers—Rev. R. H. Pullman of Baltimore and Rev. Dr. James M. Pullman of Lynn, Mass. George M. Pullman of palace car celebrity was her third son.

Dr. Francis L. Galt, surgeon of the Alabama, and the only officer who was captured in the famous sea fight, is still hale and erect and is often seen riding about London county, Virginia, on an old mare. But no one can get him to either talk or write about the war.

Commander Hannah Ouchterlong, the Swedish Salvation army officer who has just arrived in this country, is described as "a keen, sharp-eyed little woman, who can make a pretty good talk in English, but who is a wonder in Swedish, and has built up the army in Sweden at an absolutely astounding rate."

Ex-Minister Charles Emory Smith says that the great Russian famine began with a plague of drought followed by a plague of moths, followed in turn by a plague of rats, which issued from the mountains in devouring hordes, succeeded by devastating winds and by rains which swept everything before them.

Baron Kelvin, who was known as Sir William Thomson before he was elevated to the peerage last winter, has received a curious recognition of his services to electrical science. The English board of trade has adopted "Kelvin" as the name to be applied to its unit of electrical energy, and it is thought that the term being short and clear, will be widely accepted by electrical engineers.

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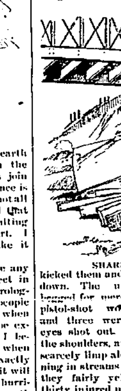

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To The Girl Graduate.

Fair fledgling of delightsome June.
Sweet scholar of the year.
Think you by mastering cube and rune
To witch a wondering sphere?
There's twice the power in your eyes
That Archimedes knew.
When, had a fulcrum crowned his sighs,
He'd crack the world in two!

You've roamed the Mountains of the Moon.
And traced Primordial Man,
And wondered why, when gone so soon,
This life he e'er began!
But, prithee, "grave and reverend" miss.
'Mid all your learning seek
And tell us why he'd rather kiss
Your two lips than your cheek?

Come down from Learning's chilly hight.
Let go your 'Guiding Star."
And laugh a ripple to the night
And plink the gay guitar!
That broad, low brow let roses span—
It dreamed of Plato once—
And learn of poor, inferior man
That Cupid's not a dunce!

What Not to Read.

It was my dear country girl who asked me that. That is, she put it this way: "You see we have a great many visitors during the summer; when they come they bring with them the books they have bought on the train, and when they go away they are apt to leave them behind. Of course, we are not near book shops, and most of us are greedy for good books; sometimes those left are delightful; sometimes they make me wonder, and I am left undecided as to whether they are quite the books I ought to read. Of course, I know the difference between a good and a trashy novel, but there are other books the worth of which is unknown to me. How shall I decide?" I can only tell you of one way. After you have read a book, or when you begin to read it, unless you would like to tell every word of it to your father and your brothers I advise you to drop it. Then there is another way: If it is a book that in any way shakes your belief, drop it; do not wait to see how it ends; do not wait for anything, but regarding it as a weapon of evil, put it in the fire. Between you and me, the so-called religious novel has done more to make people unhappy than anything I can think of, and I do not advise your reading it. Even a belief that seems sure may be shaken, and it is wise not to tamper with it. I do advise your reading good, sweet, honest stories—stories of devotion either to duty or to love; in fact, I do not think there is anything quite as good for a girl as an honest love story which ends happily, and where the right people get married, and try their very best to be happy ever after.

The Story of a Poem.

In the minds of many the authorship of the well-known poem, "If I Should Die To-night," is still a matter of doubt. At various times it was attributed to Henry Ward Beecher, but when its authorship was denied by him it was in turn claimed by others. The real author always kept in the background, her modesty not allowing her to step in where others dared to tread. Then friends took up the matter, and claimed that the author was Miss Belle E. Smith, one of the instructors in Tabor College, Tabor, Iowa, where she still resides. Asked not long ago to give a history of the writing of her famous lines, Miss Smith wrote to the editor of the Ladies' Home Journal in a letter now lying before him:

"The verses were written in the fall of 1872. They were first printed in 'The Christian Union' of June 18, 1873. The poem was soon copied quite widely, and claimed by several authors. Within a short time after its publication my time and strength were so absorbed by the duties of a teacher's life that my thoughts were turned from literary work, and I paid little attention to the varying fortunes of my verses. Besides being too busy, I was too proud to make a claim where others had asserted their right to my work. At last friends assumed the privilege of friends, and claimed the verses for me without my knowledge. I have been almost daily surprised at the courteous recognition I have received from many sources, though I am aware that many still support others' claims."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Common Sense In Dress.

Where hundreds of women show a lack of common sense in the matter of dress it is in the mistaken idea that they can "wear anything." Take the "box coat" as an example. Since I have taken any interest whatever in woman's dress I have never seen an uglier garment conceived. The style was originally designed for men, but it was so hideous that they refused to adopt it. So the fashion creators decided to try it on women. To the credit of the great majority of women be it said, however, that they are not permitting it to become a general style. Yet a few have affected it, and some results that I have seen are positively ludicrous. Now, the "box coat" can be worn gracefully by very few women, and even upon those who possess the all-essential figure and proper height it looks only passable. But to see a short woman with a "box coat," as I have seen her on the street, is a sight for the gods to behold! And the same is true, only in a lesser degree, of the Russian blouse. On a tall woman it looks well; on a woman of short stature it looks distinctly out of place. The adoption of the shirt front was another mistake for many women. Fortunately, however, that style has been confined to a certain class which is ever ready to accept anything that is either farfetched or unfeminine. I believe it is called the "smart set"—a particular set that is always known for its bad taste in dress and vulgar display.

The Girl Who Condescends.

I do not like her, no matter where she is, whether it is in the the city or the country. And I am perfectly certain that every one of my girls agrees with me. Sometimes she is well taught, and then she thinks that nobody else knows anything; and on matters of information she would condescend to anybody even as learned as Carlyle himself. She is offensive, but occasionally she meets her match, and everybody is happier after she realizes this fact. Sometimes she is a beauty, and from the height of her good looks she condescends to every other girl not equally blessed. She is faintly surprised to find out that a girl with a less beautiful face and better manners is more popular [illegible] though, she does not realize that this beauty of hers is only a question of a few years, and then how miserable her condescension will seem. Sometimes she is top-loftical, simply because her gowns are fine, and her jewels many; this is the meanest of all; and the one easiest laughed at. She evidently does not realize that moths can destroy her garments, and that her good fortune may disappear as has that of many another before. What shall you do when you are condescended to? Why, nothing. It may be disagreeable—so is a dose of medicine. Swallow the dose of medicine with a smile, and look at the condescending young woman as an awful example that you must not follow, and later give fervent thanks that that particular small sin, the rudeness of condescension, is not upon your list.

Exaggerated Styles.

There is one consolation about these exaggerated styles which are gotten up for women, and that can always be found in the fact that they are short-lived. Caprices in dress, once they become general, are very quickly taken up by the cheap manufacturers, and women of taste are quick to discard what is worn by the woman who promenades on the streets of our cities on Sunday afternoons decked in the colors of the rainbow—and a few never seen in any rainbow. The accordeon skirt came, was abused, and has gone; the tan-colored jacket, now that it can be had for three dollars, has been shelved; the "bell skirt" [illegible] had its day; ribbons are so [illegible] that the streaming ribbons will [illegible] confined to a class; the "[illegible] died at its birth; the Russian [illegible] been overdone! And thus [illegible] the mery war of women's dress—a war which, as a man, I can look upon with complacency, for, like seeing a battle, it is ever most interesting to those who view it from a distance.

Sixty Dollars a Month.

A California woman writes: "Do you think my husband is unreasonable in asking me to live on $60 a month? By 'living' I mean buying food for my husband, mother, myself, two servants and two children, the age of the oldest being two years and a half."

If that is all her husband can afford to have spent on his table he is not unreasonable, provided he does not demand more than that amount of money can cover. With such favorable prices as are to be found in San Francisco, I think it possible to set a plain table for that sum. That this particular family care only for beef and lamb makes it a hard matter to give variety, which is a desirable element in one's food. I think a great mistake is made in not using more vegetables, fruit and simple desert. It is by making use of the "left-overs," in the form of simple and savory little dishes, that one's table can be provided with a variety and the expenses reduced. Try it in your own household.

The Starry Jasmine.

One of the sweetest of flowering plants is jasmine revolutum; it bears small clusters of starry flowers of a rich yellow, and these are full of a very rich, heavy fragrance of the kind peculiar to the cape jasmine and the tuberose. Its foliage is a dark, shining green, and furnishes a pleasing background for the flowers. To grow it well, give a loamy soil in which there is sand enough to make it light, and make it quite rich. Water freely; while growing and blooming it likes plenty of sunshine. It can be trained about the window, or to the rafters of a greenhouse, where it is most effective. If grown with jasmine grandiflorum, which is much like it in all respects save that of color, the latter being pure white, a fine effect is produced—an effect worth striving for.

The Yellow Day Lily.

This hardy plant, given in the catalogues as hermocallis flava, is to be found in some old gardens but it is comparatively rare. It deserves general cultivation. The flowers are borne very freely, and flowering is continued for a long period. The flowers are of a clear canary yellow. Its foliage is very luxuriant, and on this account alone it would be well worth growing. It should be disturbed as little as possible. Propagation is effected by division of the roots. There is no difficulty attending the cultivation of this most pleasing old border plant. Give it a rich soil and keep it free from weeds. To this plant age has brought only added value and beauty.

SHAKING OFF TRAMPS.

An Original Method of Procedure in the South.

The conductors on southern railroads are greatly annoyed with tramps, most of whom are negroes of the indolent type of that race. One night on a train on what is known as Sunset route was a typical southern conductor, who had been a brigadier in the confederate service. His train had been stopping frequently between stations. A northern traveler who was becoming nervous, asked the general what was the occasion. This was his answer:

"Niggah tramps infest the trains down here very badly. They don't wait for the train to stop. They are used to jumpin' on trains when the trains are running at high speed. They throw themselves with wonderful dexterity on the rear platform, and quicker than I can tell you they swing themselves under the car and get a lodgment on the axles of the car. The only way to get them off is to stop the train and hunt them out. Sometimes we have to shake them off, same as you have to shake a coon from a tree. If we catch them before they swing themselves under the car, though, we don't stop the train then."

"What do you do with them then?"

"Just drop them, sah, while the train is in motion. Sometimes I wait till we get on a down grade and then we let them go."

"Do you not sometimes kill one by that sort of thing?"

"I never stop a train to see, but as we are never summoned before any coroner's jury, I 'low we don't. Mighty hard to kill a niggah unless you hit him with the front edge of a locomotive."

The Canadian government is trying experiments on an extensive scale in the cultivation of trees. At the Central farm, near Ottawa, the seeds of Rocky mountain and European conifers have been liberally sown, and in 1891 175,000 seedlings were transplanted from the beds to be distributed later on to branch farms and private experimenters, who are to send careful reports of progress. Twenty-five gardens along the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway have been supplied from the experimental farms.

A man who tried to bring in a box of snakes at the New York custom house found that they were not on the free list. Snakes are taxable, whether imported in the barrel, bottle or box.

The Listening Woods.

IDA WHIPPLE BENHAM.

I went to the leafy forest:
Not a leaf, not a flower was stirred:
Still, in its nook, was the dreaming brook;
Still was the nestling bird.

I looked at the shadowed mosses,
I looked at the nests o'erhead,
I looked at the small brook dreaming
Alone in its sandy bed.

I listened long in the stillness;
I listened and looked in vain;
It seemed that the silent forest
Never would wake again.

At last, like a gentle breathing,
A wind of the Southland blew,
And it whispered, "The folk of the forest
Are listening, child, like you!"

Her Resolve.

"In the Cheering-up Business" contains the brave conclusion reached by a young girl who so persistently tries to bring sunshine into the lives of others that she finally becomes known as the "joy-giver."

"If there is only one thing in life which is bright and pleasant," she said, "that I mean to hold fast; and if there isn't such a thing, I'll make it. I'll be it myself!"

Perhaps she was helped in her hearty and healthy way of taking life by the remark of an old doctor, who had called to see another member of the family and asked:

"What's the matter with her, now?"

"Oh," said the young girl, "I suppose it's her nerves."

"Nerves! nerves!" cried the doctor, seemingly in an alarming rage. "My dear young lady, I adjure you by all your hopes of happiness, don't let that word get into your vocabulary. There's no such thing! Indigestion, dyspepsia, if you like, but not nerves!"

That he was fond of exaggeration, no one can doubt: still, the lesson he would have taught was a sensible one. When we allow ourselves moods of ill-temper or weakness because we are "nervous," then we need to remember that the soul is stronger than the body. We need to look about us, and see whether or not we can make some one else happy.

"For," says the little heroine who became a joy-giver, "if one is really disposed to bring people good cheer it is wonderful to see what frequent opportunities there are. One might make it a business!"

Had Done His Part.

Some years ago there lived in the Western part of Pennsylvania an old circuit preacher known as Father West. His good humor and great kind-heartedness had made him a special favorite with the young people of his district, and his services in "tying the knot" were in request.

On one occasion, so the story goes, upon his arrival at a certain town, after a long journey, he found several couples awaiting his blessing. The poor old man was tired, and wished to make the ceremony as short as possible, so he said, with the promptness for which he was noted, "Stand up and jine hands."

This request having been complied with, he went through a marriage service which was the product of his own originality, and had at least the advantage of brevity.

"There," he said, when he had finished the ceremony, "ye can go now, ye're man and wife, every one o' ye!"

Two of the couples did not once avail themselves of this permission, and presently it came out that the sudden command to "jine" had confused them, and they had taken the hands of the wrong parsons.

The old preacher's eyes twinkled with amusement as he took in the situation. But he recollected himself, and dispersed the company with a gracious wave of his hands.

"I married ye all," said he, reassuringly; "now sort yourselves."

Character Indexes.

Great things are the aggregate of littles. Human life is a succession of unimportant events. Half a century ago a clerk in New York city was wont to take down the shutters of the store at precisely 6 o'clock in the morning. While he was taking them down, rain or shine, a certain old gentleman almost always passed by on his way to his place of business. The old gentleman smiled so benignantly upon the young man that a hearty and familiar "good mrning" became natural to both.

Month after month this mutual greeting was continued, until one morning the old gentleman was missed, and he never appeared again. He was dead. Not long afterward the enterprising and faithful clerk was waited upon by the administrator of the old man's estate, and informed that his store and stock of goods had been willed to him.

Attracted by the youth's promptness and fidelity, the old gentleman had inquired into his character and circumstances, and was satisfied that he could leave his property to no one so likely to make good use of it as the clerk who took down the shutters at just 6 o'clock, summer and winter.

Through this legacy the clerk was introduced into a profitable business at once, and he afterward became one of the most wealthy, benevolent and respected merchants of the city.

Likeness.

Prof. Galton, illustrating the strong likeness which often exists between members of the same family, reports the following facts: One boy sometimes spoke to himself in a looking-glass, thinking that he was talking to his brother. A little girl, whose mother and aunt were twins, often called her aunt "mother" and her mother "auntie," so much alike were those ladies.

"On one occasion, when I returned from foreign service," says a British officer, "my father turned to me and said, 'I thought you were in London,' thinking I was my brother; yet he had not seen me for nearly four years."

But the following anecdote is still more interesting. It was sent to Prof. Galton by a young Englishman, who says, "I was coming home from India on leave of absence. The ship did not arrive for some days after it was due. My twin brother, Ben, had come up to receive me, and our aged mother was very nervous.

"One morning, after she had undergone several disappointments because of the ship's delay, I rushed into her room, saying, 'O mother, how are you?' Her answer was, 'No, Benjamin, it's a bad joke; you know how anxious I am for Alfred.' It was some time before I could convince my mother that I was her son Alfred, who had been away so long, and not my twin brother, Ben, playing a joke on her."

Twice Scared.

The author of "Sports and Adventures Among the North American Indians" says that he and a companion, whom he calls M—, had wounded a buffalo, and were following him through a country intersected by small streams. They came at last to stream which had a very steep bank, about fifteen feet high. At the bottom they saw the buffalo waiting for them.

He came up the bank with a rush, and very nearly caught us, as we were not expecting such a demonstration. We both fired and bolted in opposite directions.

The buffalo took after M—, who, instead of going down the bank into the timber at the bottom, ran along the top. Things were getting dangerous, when I managed to [illegible] a shot which struck the beast [illegible] forward. He turned and went [illegible] down the bank. Then he walked into the stream, laid down, [illegible] over.

Thinking he was [illegible] both went up to him, first leaning our rifles against a tree a few [illegible] Before taking out his to[illegible] down on his body and began to discuss the affair. While we were thus peacefully employed the buffalo gave a violent heave, nearly throwing us off, and then attempted to rise.

We went up the bank faster than we had come down and I blush to say that we forgot our rifles in our hurry. However, it was only a last effort, and the buffalo was soon dead.

Cunning Hunter.

Deservedly has Master Fox served for ages as the representative of craft and guile. He evidently has a brain, and means to use it in preserving his life and stocking his larder. The author of "Forty-five Years of Sport" says that a fox was one day seen coming out of a pile stones near the water side.

He hid in the hether for a while, and then pushed out something on the water, which proved to be a bunch of moss. The wind took it into the lake, and blew it past some ducks, sitting the surface.

Having watched his venture for perhaps ten minutes, with apparent satisfaction, and observed that it neared the ducks without arousing their suspicions, our friend began to collect another and larger bunch of moss, which he allowed to float in the same direction, but this time he swam behind it, taking care to show only his eyes and nose above water.

Just as it was passing the group of ducks, he made a sudden dive, pulled down a bird, and swam back to shore under water. Arrived there, he carried the duck to the pile of stones, where his wife and daughter were no doubt waiting to enjoy the fruits of his labors.—Youth's Companion.

Its Origin.

Any one who thinks that the English language is musical and easy to be pronounced because it is the one to which his ear and tongue are most accustomed, and who hears, when German is pronounced, only its harshness and its gutturals, will appreciate the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's account of the origin of German.

"Do you know," asked he of a friend, one day, "how the German language originated?"

"No," was the reply.

"Well," said the preacher, "I do. There were two workmen at the Tower of Babel, one standing above the other. The uppermost one accidentally threw some mortar from his trowel into the mouth of the lower one, and he began to sputter with the mortar in his mouth. The sound is now known as German!"

Long Word.

Mr. Whymper, in a paper upon Greenland in [illegible] number of the Alpine Journal, [illegible] the Eskimo [illegible]."

A [illegible] says, is made to convey [illegible] which in English would require a full sentence. Of such words he offers one example—a word meaning, "You must try much to get a good knife." Here it is:

Savocenearratoresoocaratlaromeren atetok.

Mr. Whymper does not indicate how this precious [illegible] is to be pronounced, [illegible] our readers to [illegible] upon that [illegible]

WILD [illegible]

Fourteen-Year[illegible]

A fourteen-year-old boy, of Hurlbert, a lumbering town, forty miles west of Sault Ste. Marie, had an exciting adventure one day last winter in which he narrowly escaped being devoured by a couple of big gray wolves.

Near the town is a lake of considerable extent. G. W. Dwyer, father of the boy, is in charge of Hurlburt's operations there. At the request of his son he caused a half-mile track to be cleared on the lake by a snow-plow, so his boy and others could enjoy skating. One afternoon Tommy was out alone at the end of the track furthest from the camp. As it began to grow dark the boy was about to start for home when he was startled by the howl of a wolf not far off, followed instantly by another. At the same time two large and ferocious timber wolves made their appearance a short distance away.

The boy, aware that his life was in danger, at once sought safety in flight. The ugly brutes, half famished during the winter and intent on having a feast, immediately started in pursuit. Fear lent speed to the flying feet of the fugitive, and he raced along with all the strength he could command. For a time he distanced his pursuers, but he soon began to lose his strength, and the hungry animals were soon close behind, with their eyes gleaming like coals of fire and their red tongues hanging out between cruel, glistening teeth.

The lad continued his exertions, however, calling loudly for help. At last, feeling the hot breath of the panting brutes, he was about to give up in despair, when George Colvin and Alex. Stewart, two brawny woodmen who were working near, heard the frightened cries of the boy and the fierce howls of the wolves and started to the rescue. They arrived just in time. Another minute would have been too late. The men attacked the brutes with their axes and drove them away after a struggle.

William M. Davenport, though blind, owns and operates a 700-acre farm in Leyden, Mass., and is one of the best judges of live stock in the country. He earned his first dollar sawing wood and threshing, and is now worth from $60,000 to $75,000.

Rest, Soldiers.

BY CORPORAL S. A. WIGGINS.

Sleep, comrades of the loyal blue.
While softly fall our tears for you:
Loyal and brave, to country true.
Rest sweetly, soldiers, rest.

Your toils and weary marches o'er,
Sorrow and pain for you no more;
Eternal life for evermore.
Sleep sweetly, soldiers, sleep.

Sleep, comrades, till He bids you wake;
Sleep till the heavenly dawn shall break;
And you your crown and kingdom take;
Rest, comrades, sweetly rest.

Veteran Reunions.

The Nebraska State reunion for 1892 will be held at Grand Island Aug. 29 to Sept. 3, inclusive.

The Seventieth regiment Indiana Volunteers will hold their annual reunion at Plainfield, Ind., Aug. 18, 1892.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana Volunteers will hold their annual reunion about Aug. 25, 1892, at Greensburg, Ind.

The Veteran association of Northwest Missouri and Southwest Iowa, will hold a grand reunion at the beautiful city of Savannah, Mo., from Aug. 24 to 27, 1892.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Southeastern Reunion association of Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian Territory will be held at Camp Logan, Baxter Springs, Cherokee county, Kan., Aug. 29 to Sept. 3, 1892.

The next annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland will be held at Chickamauga Sept. 15 and 16.

The seventh annual reunion of the Forty-sixth Indiana regiment will be held at Delphi, Ind., on Aug. 26 and 27, 1892. The Sixteenth Indiana battery will meet with us.

The Thirty-fifth regiment, New York volunteers, will hold their annual reunion at Theresa, N. Y., Aug. 30, 31 and Sept. 1, 1892.

The sixth annual reunion of the Central Wisconsin Veteran Soldiers' association will be held at Waupaca, Wis., on July 19, 20, and 21.

A reunion of veterans will be held under the auspices of the Brazil B. Decker Post at West Baden Springs, Orange county, Ind., August 17, 18 and 19. Free tents and rations.

The second annual reunion of Battery F, First O. V. L. A., will be held in Ripley, Ohio, August [illegible] 1892. Fifth Indiana Infant[illegible] Kentucky Infantry and [illegible] are cordially invited [illegible]

The veterans [illegible] Nebraska will hold [illegible] Neb, Aug 16 to 19.

The Kansas State reunion will occur at Wichita from August 16 to 20.

The fifth annual reunion of the ex-Federal Soldiers and Sailors' association, department of the Pomme de Terre, composed of the counties of Hickory, Polk, Dallas, Camden and St. Clair, will be held at Hermitage, Hickory county, Mo., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 3, 4 and 5, 1892. All G. A. R. posts, and W. R. C's. and Sons of Veteran camps are requested to attend in their organized capacity.

Was First to Die.

Comrade John C. Hunterson, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, says that Peter Brennan, Company B, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, it is believed, was the first volunteer cavalryman killed in defense of the Union cause in Virginia. He was killed at Munson's Hill, Aug. 26, 1861. Had he instead survived the vicissitudes of war he would have been mustered out with his command Aug. 26, 1864. The ancient superstition existing among soldiers, particularly prevalent in our regular army service, to the effect that "it is unlucky to ride a horse whose rider has been killed in action," had an emphatic confirmation in this instance. Brennan had a poor horse, and he exchanged it for one belonging to the Fifth United States Cavalry a short time before the event which occurred at Munson's Hill. This horse's rider was killed in Texas some time before the Fifth came to Virginia. It is customary, [illegible] the horse has lost its rider in bat[illegible] reduce him from his high position [illegible] warrior's steed to a mere drudge [illegible] horse. But the veterans of the [illegible] to be rid of this particular animal, and so the trade was speedily effected, with the result as stated. As a sequel to this story, it may be stated that this horse, as if fully realizing the disgrace which the two calamities had unwittingly brought him into, determined to sever his connection with the Union service; so one night when tied to the picket rope he deliberately broke loose from it and galloped to the enemy's lines, which he successfully reached. Whether any Confederate cavalrymen afterward rode to their doom or not, or what kind of service he entered in the disloyal camp, is one of the many questions of the war that will probably never be revealed to the men who fought its battles.

Twice Shot Through.

Lieutenant Muncie of the Sixty-sixth Georgia regiment, was a very remarkable man. He was a slender, cadaverous-looking man, with apparently no physical strength, yet he lived through what would have killed a dozen ordinary men, and is alive to-day. In the early part of the war he was shot through and through. The ball struck the breast bone, and shattering it, passed through his body, and came out within an inch of his spine, between two ribs. After a desperate struggle for life he recovered and regained his regiment. At the battle of Monaccasie Creek he was again wounded, the ball entering between the corresponding ribs on the other side of the spine, and issuing from the same hole that the first entered at. The second shot must have taken the passage inside Muncie's body that the first ball made in going in the opposite direction. He was in prison later and appeared to suffer no unusual pain.

Crossing the Dam at Shepardstown.

Charles Mill, Company C, Fourth Michigan Second Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, Buffalo, Minn., says that in the article on Shepardstown in the issue of Feb. 18 he finds some mistakes. The writer says: "We crossed on the dam where the 118th Pennsylvania (and maybe the whole First Brigade) crossed the day before." The only troops that crossed at Shepardstown Ford in the night of the 19th of July were the Fourth Michigan and fifty of Berdan's Sharpshooters, and they did not cross on the dam, but waded below the dam, where the water was breast deep. After reaching the southern shore at about 5 p. m., they charged and sent the rebel rear-guard flying through the woods about half a mile from the river, and captured seven pieces of artillery, and holding the ground until 9 p. m., when they were recalled. When on the bank ready to recross, a rebel officer rode up to Colonel Childs, supposing him to be a rebel, and gave him orders to hold the fort at all hazards. This was the first and only time that they received orders from a rebel general. They crossed the south bank the next morning, and held the ground until relieved by the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania. The One Hundred and Eighteenth was a new regiment, and when it crossed it marched up the bank and moved up the stream a few hundred yards, and took position in the open field with a high bluff in its rear. When the rebs charged across the field the One Hundred and Eighteenth broke, as any new regiment would have done in a like position, and a great many of them fell in trying to retreat down the almost perpendicular banks, and others were drowned in trying to recross the river above the dam. The writer has always been sorry for the One Hundred and Eighteenth, as it was a badly-managed affair, putting raw troops into a field where veterans only were needed.

A Long Jaunt.

Henry T. Walsh, Company K, Eighth Michigan will depart from Mt. Pleasant Mich., on July 1, en route for Washington to attend the National Encampment. Comrade Walsh will start from the courthouse at 12 m. and will wheel a wheelbarrow the entire distance, stopping at all the principal cities on the way.

The wheelbarrow in question is being furnished by the citizens of Mt. Pleasant, and will cost at least $50. The wheelbarrow and camp equipages will weigh about twenty-five pounds. Knowing Comrade Walsh as we do we have no hesitancy in saying that he will accomplish the feat, providing no accident or sickness interferes. Comrade Walsh enlisted Aug. 12, 1861, and participated in all the memorable battles, and received his discharge at Weldon Railroad on Sept. 22, 1864.—National Tribune.

The Wilderness.

J. B. Evans, Company M, One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania, 8221 Riley avenue, St. Louis, Mo., writes "Much has been written by comrades as to the troops first in or to be engaged at the battle of the Wilderness In the issue of May 21, 1891, Comrade George H. Uhler, Ninety-third Pennsylvania, claims the honor for the First Brigade (Wheaton's), Second Division, Sixth Corps. In your issue of Aug. 20, 1891, I, to the best of my ability, supported Comrade Uhler, and felt as sure of being correct in what I wrote as I was of my existence. The publication in the paper dated April 28, 1892, by Comrade W. George, Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth, Pennsylvania, of the report of General George W. Getty, commanding Second Division, Sixth Corps, at that time, does Comrade Uhler and myself proud, as it confirms all we claimed, and I think that it settles beyond dispute what troops were first in at that point."

Tried, but Failed.

Charles H. Houser, Soldiers' Home, Togus, Maine, wants to know if it is a fact that the present Congress has passed a law taking a portion of the pensions of the inmates of the Soldiers' Homes for the support of those institutions. He says the comrades in the Home at To[illegible] in a great sweat about this. [illegible] does not think it fair to take away the money given the old soldiers for services rendered the country in its darkest hour. It looks like an Indian gift to give the pension for disabilities incurred and then take it away by law to help support the Homes. [The clause in the appropriation bill which was to take away a portion of the pensions of the inmates of the Soldiers' Homes for the support of the Homes failed to pass, and therefore the comrades of the Togus Home need not feel worried about the matter.]

$25,000 FOR A CHERRY STONE.

It Had the Heads of [illegible] Potentates Carved Upon It.

In a museum of curiosities at Salem, Mass., there is preserved a common cherry seed or stone, hollowed and fashioned like a basket. Within the basket are twelve tiny silver spoons, the shape and finish of which cannot be distinguished with the naked eye.

The name of the artist who constructed this little wonder has been lost, but the actual existence of the thing itself will not be questioned by any one from the Old Witch headquarters of the Bay state.

Dr. Peter Oliver, who lived in England during the early part of the eighteenth century, tells of seeing a carved cherry stone which would be a wonder even in this age of fine tools and fine workmanship. The stone was one from a common cherry, and upon it were carved the heads of 124 popes, kings, queens, emperors, saints, etc.

Small as they must necessarily have been, it is announced on the authority of Professor Oliver that with a good glass the heads of the popes and kings could readily be distinguished from those of the queens and saints by their mitres and crowns. The gentleman who brought this little wonder to England purchased it in Prussia, allowing the original owner £5,000 for his treasure. Think of it, $25,000 for a cherry seed!

THE RUDE STRANGER.

The Story of a Blind Man Who Married an Energetic Woman.

A gentleman witnessed a curious episode on the Wabash some time ago. At Decatur two ladies, evidently mother and daughter, came aboard and sat down facing a distinguished-looking, faultlessly attired stranger, who proceeded to stare fixedly at the young lady until forbearance ceased to be a virtue. The hot blood mounted to her cheeks, and she plainly showed her aversion to the stranger's attentions. Finally the elder lady spoke to him sharply, calling him impertinent, but he continued staring as before. The young lady sprang to her feet and struck him sharply on the cheek with her fan, remarking that she would "give him a lesson in good manners that he would remember." The stranger half rose, removed his hat and said with the utmost politeness: "Ladies, I am truly sorry I have offended; but I—I am blind." Then it was the young lady's turn to apologize. The gentleman met the trio at Indianapolis lately and the stranger was still staring at the young lady, but with more satisfaction. He had recovered his sight and married her.

The eggs of the alligator are eaten in the West India islands and on the West coast of Africa. They resemble in shape a hen's egg, but are larger and have much the same taste. More than 100 eggs have been found in one alligator.

Porcelain is now being made from asbestos.

HOW SLEEP THE BRAVE.

How sleep the brave who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blest!
When spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mold,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

By fairy hands their knell is rung;
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay,
And freedom shall a while repair
To dwell a weeping hermit there!

—William Collins.

IN A HOLE.

I had been away from the ranch since daybreak on a solitary hunting expedition for small game and now, with night coming on, I was endeavoring to find my way back.

Where and how far I was from camp I know not, but with a general idea of its direction I plodded over the wild plain expecting every moment to strike the trail and get home without either trouble or danger.

The thoughts of the good supper and glad greeting I would have from my jolly "cowboy" companions spurred me on, while the setting sun warned me that I had no time to lose.

In spite of my woodcraft and scouting skill and fearlessness in traveling the wilderness alone, I began to feel apprehensive that I was lost. At first I only laughed at myself for thinking so, but when mile after mile in the deepening dusk brought no sign of the anxiously looked for trail, I began to realize that the smartest ranchman sometimes can blunder in his reckonings.

Still I wouldn't admit yet I was wrong and, fighting back the dismal feeling of lonesomeness and peril that oppressed me, I continued to push on as fast as my tired legs would let me.

On I went through the prairie grass straining my eyes in the dusky gloom striving to find the trail—suddenly down, down I tumbled straight to the bottom of what seemed to be a deep well.

Stunned by my fall, luckily broken by the heap of soft rubbish I landed on, I must have lain for a while unconscious.

When I recovered my senses all was pitch blackness about me and looking upwards I could see a few stars faintly glimmering from the sky.

After pinching and examining my body and thankfully finding that all my bones were intact, I struggled to my feet and grouped around to discover if possible what sort of a place I had gotten into.

The hole seemed circular and apparently five or six feet in diameter, the sides felt like hard clay, and the bottom was dry and thickly covered with a long accumulation of leaves and grasses.

How deep I was down in the earth I could not tell, but I rightly guessed the distance was some twenty feet.

How the hole ever got there I couldn't imagine. Maybe years ago it was dug in the hope of striking water for the cattle which belonged to the discarded ranch.

At any rate the hole was there and I was in it. The thing that puzzled me the most was how to get out.

As nothing could be done in that line till daylight, and perhaps not then, I laid me down and went to sleep.

When I awoke after a refreshing slumber the round spot of bright, blue sky above me seemed higher than I ever knew it before.

As a needful preparation to escape from my more than likely grave I made a little fire with some dry stuff and managed to cook one of the three birds I had shot the day before. On that with a few drops from my water flask I breakfasted.

Then I started my wits to work out a plan of deliverance.

I had with me my gun and plenty of cartridges, pipe and tobacco (invaluable in such a position), a small hatchet, matches, hunting knife, revolver, two birds and a pint of water; also a few yards of rope.

In the almost vain attempt of being heard I determined to frequently fire my gun and shout though I knew the sound would be deadened.

After shooting and hallooing several times with no answer, of course, I examined the texture of the sides of my tomb. It was a very red clay and firm enough to cut without crumbling. If I had some strong sticks—which I hadn't, though I searched through the heap of rubbish for them—I might drive pegs in the side of my prison and maybe climb up on them. Perhaps I could chop spaces there to answer the same purpose.

Taking the hatchet I commenced to do it, and for awhile it appeared to succeed, but after rising a few feet in that way I gave it up.

Had the well been narrow so I could brace myself by using my gun against the opposite side I think I should have accomplished the feat.

Then I attempted shooting with a light charge of powder a bullet from my pistol to which I attached my watch chain fastened to an end of the rope, thinking it might somehow catch on a bush outside and bear my weight while I climbed on stopping places I should dig.

But that plan proved a failure, too.

By this time it was high noon and the hot sun was shining for a few moments straight to the bottom of my awful tomb.

Like a caged beast I was becoming furious in my vain efforts to gain liberty and the harder I tried the more difficult grew the task.

I kept firing my gun and calling for help, for now it seemed that that was my only chance for life.

The afternoon passed slowly away and night appeared again, and despairing, but not giving up hope, I ate my last bird drank nearly my last drop of water, and managed to fall asleep.

It came morning at last. I had my gun raised to fire a signal when I detected a something alive peering from the ground above me into the hole.

Could it be a human being? Even an Indian in his war paint and certain to scalp me I should have hailed with joy.

The object showed itself again plainly. It was the head of a wolf.

Taking a quick aim I fired and hit it squarely. With a howl of pain the wounded brute plunged forward and into the hole, landing on my shoulders.

In a moment it recovered from its surprise and before I could draw my pistol it was crouching to leap upon me. Hatchet in hand I met its onslaught. As it jumped with bleeding, open mouth I ducked my head and before it could turn a lucky blow buried the blade in its skull and finished it.

Now with its flesh to eat and its blood to drink I could exist for a week, at least, and if help came in the meantime I wouldn't perish.

For three long, weary days and nights I lived on my providential supply of wolf meat, firing my gun and yelling till my voice gave out, but all for naught.

On the fourth day I completely despaired of assistance from outside and resolved to make a last struggle to get out of my horrible living tomb.

While I frantically chopped with my hatchet at the sides of the hole trying to heap up dirt enough to rise on even though I undermined and brought the earth to bury me, I remembered a picture of the tower of Babel that I had seen in the big family Bible at home.

It had a spiral road running around its outside on which the workers ascended as the tower was growing.

Why couldn't I cut out a similar path on the inside of my underground, turned-over tower?

With a glad shout of joy and wondering why the idea hadn't come before, I commenced at once the corkscrew road. Starting as high as I could conveniently work I cut into the hard, clay wall of the well until I had dug out a space big enough to hold me. By shelving the roof of the excavation and curving it to the back part of its eighteen inch wide floor I prevented the earth from caving.

I laid out this open, half tunnel to ascend on a rather steep grade so its winding road-bed would be sufficiently supported, and after some hours' hard and careful work, I finished the first circle and found that my engineering calculations promised to be successful—providing the earth as it neared the surface would keep from crumbling.

Not daring to continue digging as evening and darkness came, I lightly crawled back to the bottom of my prison, ate some more wolf meat and went to sleep with hope renewed and comparatively happy.

Bright and early in the welcome morning I began my toil for deliverance. The higher I dug my way the more hazardous it be came. I almost feared to go ahead for I knew that a break now would be fatal to my only chance of escape from a horrible death. When night once more caused me to stop, I was within about six feet of the end of my agony or—alas—I might be only at its beginning.

The awful uncertainty of being so near and yet so far from life and the glorious beautiful world kept me wakeful. By the following noon I should know my fate.

At daylight I tremblingly crawled up my circular stairway and recommenced operations. The earth that had been removed lay in a big pile on the bottom, but of course not high enough to help me in case a cave-in occurred.

Carefully I started on the last circuit, and, as I expected, found that the dry earth there was much less firm than below.

Still I could make headway, although once or twice I thought I was doomed to failure when the ground broke over and under me.

Now I reached the place to dig straight up, and holding my breath, I attempted it. Slowly I scraped my shaft's ceiling, little by little, then as the sods above me loosened I tore them away and—after a week of living death—I once more stood on the earth's solid surface.

I soon found the camp, and my friends, who, after searching in vain, were mourning my supposed death.—Chicago Sun.

RUNNING A RAILROAD IN SPAIN

Engineers Stop to View the Sights and Conductors Go Hunting.

I had been told about Spanish trains not being punctual, of Spanish clocks varying, and so forth, says a writer in the Contemporary Review, but between Barcelona and Valencia I found I still had some things to learn. Of course the train could not go on till the station master had done his coffee nor could the engine be got to move till the driver had finished flirting; the swashbuckler guard armed with sword and carbine, has also affairs of his own which may unexpectedly be permitted to control the Spanish pilgrim's progress. But what is this? In open country, miles from any station, the train suddenly pulls up. I had noticed a man galloping across the country. Well, he had been thrown in an adjacent field. The villagers were assisting him to rise; one held his horse: The group caught the engine driver's eye; he simply stopped the train out of sheer curiosity. Further, will it be believed that most of the people got out and ran to join the gaping group? And we actually stopped on this idle errand for about twenty minutes, to the great content, apparently of all but half a dozen English, including myself, and two American ladies.

Night came, but no rest for me, the first-class carriage being by that time not only crowded but filthy. The official ticket collector was among us. Besides his uniform he wore a hunting pouch and had brought his fowling-piece. After snipping our tickets he smoked himself to sleep. As day dawned he woke up and got talkative. He then coolly told the astonished travelers that, although bound to inspect tickets for another fifty miles he should get out at the next station, have a little shooting on the Sierra Morena mountains, and catch the return train about midday! The train soon stopped; he wished us all polite goodbye, raising his official cap, got out with his gun and pouch, and we saw him no more. I ventured openly to disapprove of his conduct. A Spanish gentleman shrugged his shoulders sympathetically, but seemed astonished when we talked of reporting the inspector, as if Spain could not go on at all if this sort of foreign intervention were countenanced. I at once appreciated the situation. I felt that to bother an employe in his amusements in Spain was like "robbing the poor man of his beer" in England. The moralist in me became dumb; I sank to the Spanish level, and held my peace.

A Disgusted Burglar.

Dr. L. Ch. Boisliniere, of St. Louis, received a visit from an enterprising burglar a few nights ago. He wandered at will through the entire residence, but was apparently unable to find much of value. But when Dr. Boisliniere the next morning went into his office on the first floor, he found that the burglar had left a note for him written on the slate where the physician's patients leave their calls. It was a very plain and frank communication, and concluded with the following indignant expressions: "Not a —— thing worth lugging away! D——all the doctors!"

In the dreary deserts of Arabia the rosemary and lavender flourish to perfection.

In 1835 a tame elephant could be bought in India for $225. At the present time the prices range from $700 to $4,000.

Politeness shown to the late Frank S. Bixley of Hartford, Conn., by John R. Maury, hotel clerk of Reading, Pa., brought the latter a legacy of $10,000.

Probably the greatest pedestrian feat of the century performed in England was that of Bob Carlisle, who completed in 1883 the unprecedented feat of walking 5,000 miles in 100 days.

SHE FOUND RELIEF.

Miss Mary Moriarty, of New Haven, Relates Her Experience.

"Since last September I suffered with catarrh. Among the most distressing symptoms were:

"Dizziness,
"Headache,
"Impaired hearing,
"Pains in chest,
"Sleeplessness,
"Failing eyesight,
"Loss of appetite and
"Despondency.

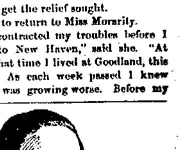
"These and other symptoms combined to make life burdensome and I never expected to get well again."

The speaker was Miss Mary Moriarty, who resides at New Haven; classic, quiet New Haven, that Fort Wayne suburb, the very name of which has become a synonym for all that is peaceful and quaint and unassuming.

The people of New Haven have accustomed themselves to regard Fort Wayne much as a trusting child raises its eyes to a stern parent or as the citizens of Hammond look upon Chicago. If the good people of New Haven have law suits to try, spring suits to buy or eggs to sell it is but natural that they should come to Fort Wayne. If, in an evil hour, they contract a case of catarrh, with its complications, they look to Fort Wayne for relief; and it may not be inopportune to remark that since the establishment of the Stackhouse Medical Institute here they never fail to get the relief sought.

But to return to Miss Morarity.

"I contracted my troubles before I came to New Haven," said she. "At that that time I lived at Goodland, this state. As each week passed I knew that I was growing worse. Before my



MISS MARY MORAIRTY.

eyes there floated spots that threatened me with total blindness. In my ears there were continual ringing, roaring sounds. My breath was bad and my nose was usually stopped up. I slept little and my mouth would be dry when I awoke.

"An annoying cough added to my miseries. I had fever, chills, night sweats, and smothering spells. After the slightest exertion I would be so completely exhausted as though I had been performing the hardest labor.

"After trying various remedies [illegible] out success I went to the Stackhouse Medical Institute as a last resort. [illegible] marked improvement was soon [illegible]ble and already I am almost [illegible] now

"Eat well,
"Sleep well,
"Have no headaches,
"Cough but little and my
"Hearing and eyesight have [illegible] fully improved.

"All those dreadful accompaniments of catarrh are leaving me and the Stackhouse Medical Institute deserves all the the credit for having wrought such a remarkable change in me. When I went there I was greatly reduced in flesh; now I am daily regaining all that I lost during my suffering. I heartily recommend these specialists to anyone having nose, throat or lung troubles."

CATCH IT NAPPING.

More progress towards effecting the cure of catarrh can be made in [illegible] month now during the summer [illegible] than in two months in the fall or winter. Much expense and a proportionate amount of suffering may be saved by taking treatment at the Stackhouse Medical Institute NOW, before your trouble returns with full force and its terrible symptoms, as it certainly will, if not given immediate attention.

TREATMENT BY MAIL.

Send for our special symptom [illegible] By properly submitting your case the Stackhouse Medical Institute through correspondence you can [illegible] assured of the same effective re[illegible] tained by those who come. In [illegible] Medicines furnished free with [illegible] ment and promptly shipped.

STACKHOUSE MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
Permanently Located in White's
Bank Building,
Corner Wayne and Clinton Streets.
(Entrance opposite Masonic T[illegible]
FORT WAYNE, IND.

SPECIALTIES—Catarrh, [illegible] eases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Nervous Diseases, Blood [illegible] Skin Diseases, Chronic Diseases [illegible] cessful treatment by mail. Write [illegible] symptom blank. Consultation [illegible] amination, $1.00. Office hours [illegible] 12 a. m.; 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. [illegible] day 3 to 5 p. m.

His Reluctance Explained.

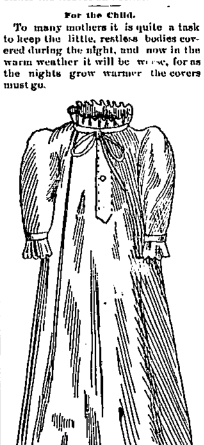
A well known artist, who [illegible] has been a great enthusiast for [illegible] propagation of "art among the [illegible] tells the following story, which [illegible] him to take a rather gloomy view [illegible] the situation. For the purpose [illegible] picture on which he was engaged [illegible] required a well-kept donkey as a [illegible] and commissioned a friend to hire [illegible] an animal. A costermonger was [illegible] possessed of one in every way suitable, and was told that an artist would be glad to paint the "moke." The owner looked annoyed, even angry, at the request. Later he called at the gentleman's house, and said: "I understand you want to paint my donkey?" "Yes," replied the artist, "I shall be very pleased if you will allow me." "Why," continued the coster, "an't he a [illegible] enough color already?" From a [illegible]ter's point of view the question was unanswerable, and set the artist pondering on the great work that still remains to be done in the art education of the people.

A person 1 year old may expect to live 30 years longer; of 10 years, 51; of 20, 41; of 30 years, 34 longer; of 40 years, 28; of 50, 21; of 60 years, 14 more; of 70 years, 9; of 80 years, 4.

dress, enlivened by some gold and cut jet garnitures. There is a chamois-tinted wool with a little velvet and some silk passementerie; a figured India silk with a colored silk vest and some lace, a combination boating, tennis and tramping dress of blue flannel, a dark brown cloth dress equal to travel, rainy Sundays and so on, and some ginghams, together with a stylish chamber robe—pretty enough to stray into not the hotel parlor but the family sitting room—of yellow cashmere shirred a good deal, with a Watteau back and Zouave fronts of guipure lace which also furbishes the sleeves and collar.

For the Child.

To many mothers it is quite a task to keep the little, restless bodies covered during the night, and now in the warm weather it will be worse, for as the nights grow warmer the covers must go.



INFANTS SLIP.

The night-slip made like our cut, enough longer than the child to allow of its being buttoned up at the bottom of the skirt, will be found very comfertable, as the feet will not be exposed, laying the child liable to taking cold.

A Delicious Frozen Dainty.

Speaking of sorbet, there is nothing nicer or more refreshing than sorbet during a dinner. Like Roman punch it is usually served after roast. A sorbet may be made from any fruit juice properly seasoned and slightly frozen, and may or may not be seasoned with wine or cordial. A nice pineapple sorbet is made as follows: After peeling a pineapple, cut it in small pieces. Put these pieces in a bowl with a pound of sugar, then with a potato masher pound to a fine pulp. Add to this the juice of two lemons and one orange with half a gill of maraschino, half the grated peel of an orange and a quart of water. Strain this through a fine sieve. Freeze this mixture until it is well iced, but not solid, and you will have a most satisfactory sorbet.

The Skirt of the Period.

Long may the skirt of the period hold its own; for lightness, gracefulness and comfort it is long since we have had such a sensible garment. There is a slight deviation in the cut this summer. It is even more like a riding habit skirt than ever, there being even less fullness in the back than last winter. It is generally made with a deep frill of silk beneath the hem. The material is folded in front, and there is a seam at each side; in the one may be placed the pockets and the other serves as a placket hole. This latter arrangement is an especialy good one as every one knows how difficult it is to keep the opening of these scant skirts closed at the back.

Social Life of the Army.

A recent writer on the subject of social life in the United States army says the wife, being a sensible woman and an American girl, marrying an army officer, soon understands, knows how much her husband gets and that he is sure of it and can regulate household expenses or "the messing arrangements" accordingly. The daughter of one officer doesn't envy the girl of another of the same regiment, because she knows just how much both papas get. The social life of the army, therefore, is largely without bickering or false emulation, and the social features of the army are of a family character in a regiment or at a post.

Hair Has a Life of Its Own.

The growth of the hair after death has been too often proven to be doubted, but the most remarkable case on record is probably that of a man named Haskell, who, in the year 1868, died in Northfield, Minn. During his life he had worn only a heavy black mustache, but a few years ago, when his friends removed his body to another cemetery, the coffin broke open and the face and head were found to be covered with a growth of bushy black hair over two feet in length. Such cases as this seem to encourage the idea that the hair has a life of its own apart from the body.

The Dreaded Gila Monster.

The Gila monster, heloderma horridum, is the only species of known poisonous lizards in the world. It is a native of the Gila river in Arizona, and has seldom or never been seen at any great distance from that stream. This strange creature is sluggish, inert, well armored with a tough, defensive skin, and feeds on birds' eggs and insects. The Indians of Arizona believe the spittle, or saliva, and even the breath of the animal, to be deadly poison. The odor of its exhalations is said to be exactly like that of magnolia buds.

Natural Perfumes the Best.

There is a fashion in perfumes as in dress, in letter paper and in music. Just now "a delicate odor of violet or sandal wood must cling to a woman's frock," but the perfume, it seems, must be "subtle, fascinating and mysterious." And yet the sweetest of all scents is the fresh fragrance of innocence and health. The ancients knew this; so did Ben Johnson when he wrote his famous lines "Freedom in Dress."

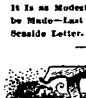
Roman Dudes.

Marius was the first Roman to wear a golden ring, and no one, unless he had been an ambassador, could wear one except on state occasions. Gradually the ring came to be the badge of knighthood, and finally all restrictions as to its being worn were cast aside and the ring was adopted generally as an ornament. The Roman "dudes" finally became so enamored of their rings that they put one on every joint of both hands. Then they had "weekly" rings and summer and winter rings, and some never wore the same ring twice.

BATHING NOVELTIES.

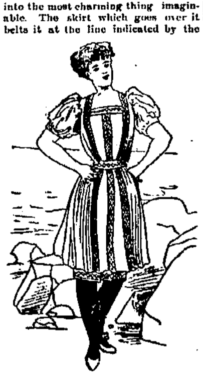
COSTUMES TO BE SEEN AT THE SEASIDE.

The Latest Cut in Salt Water Attire—It Is as Modest as Bathing Suits Can be Made—Last Touch of Beauty—A Seaside Letter.



THE LATEST CUT in bathing suits is meant to be very modest, as bathing suits go. The French makers have turned their energies to the most defective point in amphibian dress, namely, to the problem of preventing the garment from clinging when they come out of the water, so that when the bather retires to her cabano from the gaze of the spectators along the strand she may not be bedraggled and dripping.

The result of the cogitation is a pattern that looks very droll when laid flat, but when on it is metamorphosed into the most charming thing imaginable. The skirt which goes over it belts it at the line indicated by the buttons, and confines it easily and elegantly to the figure. The bifurcation is not up the whole leg, the great width making it unnecessary, and that gives a great fullness from the hips down and causes the garment to hang off instead of cling to the form when wet. The device seems to be ingenious. The idea was present in the suits of last season, but it has been developed.

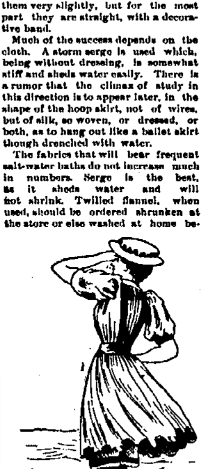


VERY FETCHING.

The French models grow even wider toward the bottom than the model indicates. The garment fits on the shoulders with a short yoke across the back, as shown, and the front gathered into the shoulder seams. The sailor collar extends in front to the belt, and the sleeves are longer than last year to protect the upper arms from the sun. The skirt is two yards round; is gathered or plaited, without gores, and reaches just over the knee. The drawers are five or six inches longer than the skirt and of good width at the knee. They may have a rubber band, gathering them very slightly, but for the most part they are straight, with a decorative band.

Much of the success depends on the cloth. A storm serge is used which, being without dressing, is somewhat stiff and sheds water easily. There is a rumor that the climax of study in this direction is to appear later, in the shape of the hoop skirt, not of wires, but of silk, so woven, or dressed, or both, as to hang out like a ballet skirt though drenched with water.

The fabrics that will bear frequent salt-water baths do not increase much in numbers. Serge is the best, as it sheds water and will not shrink. Twilled flannel, when used, should be ordered shrunken at the store or else washed at home before being made up. Woven jersey suits are always in the market. The colors that will not run are practically restricted to dark blue, scarlet and cardinal, white, and black. Black suits are much affected by the French.



WITH SUSPENDERS.

Decorations must be flat, and consist principally of contrasting bands and spaces of the colors and fabrics named. A French happy thought also is to use wide bands of wool braid of a contrasting hue, feather-stitched with colored wool yarns. The idea is beautifully illustrated in the third illustration. The dress is of black serge, with bands of white braid—it may be white serge—embroidered with colors, red, blue, orange, and black. The bands to have style must be broad.

For women who want novelty in their bathing suits, the varieties of the Russian blouse offer available models, and many other designs of the season can be utilized. One of the illustrations shows an adaptation of the shoulder strap. Striped flannel is available also. To give it character it should be bordered with a plain color. Agreeable variety can be given to it also by plaiting it at intervals, so that many dark and many light stripes come together and make one broad stripe, as is shown in the back and front of the striped flannel dress illustration.

Head coverings are oil silk caps or rubber hats with broad flat rims. For the feet are fast-black stockings of special make, with or without a canvas and cork sole. When without this sole a shoe is worn. The shoe has a cork and rope sole and canvas upper, bound with colored braid. It is modelled after the Roman sandal, and furnishes to the dress a necessary last touch for beauty.

Two Faithful Dogs.

A strange but true snake story comes from Sierra Madre, says a Pasadena, Cal., correspondent. A little girl whose mother resides at that place saw a large snake while playing near the house, and, being pleased with its appearance, she followed it through the grass, trying to get hold of it. Two faithful dogs belonging to the family saw the snake also, and, running after it, got ahead of the little girl in the chase and pounced upon the animal. An alarmed rattle, two quick strokes, and the dogs ran yelping back. While the little tot who had witnessed the encounter concluded that the gliding serpent was not as pretty as it had first appeared. When the mother, who happened to be absent, returned home that evening and found two dead dogs in her dooryard and her little daughter fast and safely asleep in bed, it may be taken for granted that a prayer of gratitude went up from her heart at the fortunate escape of her little one.

FATHER MOLLINGER.

The Catholic Faith Curer Who Recently Passed Away.

Rev. Father Mollinger, the famous priest and physician, died near Pittsburg recently after undergoing an operation for a rupture of the stomach. Father Mollinger had been in feeble health for several months and his physicians ordered rest and extreme quiet, but as St. Anthony's day drew near the aged priest disregarded these warnings and administered the blessings. His illness and death followed. He was not a faith curer. His treatment was both spiritual and medicinal. He gave prescription, written in cipher, and enjoined pennance, faith and prayer. Protestants were required to abstain from meat on six successive Fridays. The Church at Rome expressly forbid Father Mollinger to use medicines, ordering him to cure by faith and "holy relics," and under pain of excommunication he was to refrain from writing perscriptions for his patients. But the good priest evidently knew his business better than the Pope, and continued his work for suffering humanity.

REV. FATHER MOLLINGER.

WHIMSICALITIES.

Laconic Proposal — "Cook?" Yes." "Piano?" "No." "Mine."

There are only three grades of people in the world. None of them belong to the first grade.

Suitor (persistently)—Why do you keep me waiting so long? Remember that you are growing older every minute.

There are men with natures so small that, if there is anything in transmigration, they will probably reappear as microbes.

Women are good because it comes natural; men are never really good until they have tried being bad and found that it didn't pay.

Bingo—What's the matter with your clothes, Bobbie? Bobbie (meekly)—I fell down on my way from school. Bingo—Who licked?

"Silence gives consent, you know," he urged gently. "Does it?" she replied, waking from a reverie. "Then I advise you to propose to a deaf mute."

Travers—I want you to come around every week to crease my trousers. Tailor—When shall I come around to collect my bill. Travers—Every day, if you like.

"Why don't Hanks marry that Miss Perkins? He's in love with her, and she's only too anxious to get married." "He can't. He has a five years' lease of his bachelor apartments, and they don't take ladies in the building."

Visitor (after the introduction)—"Ah! You are the famous Dr. Twinley I have heard so much about. Are you still in active practice, doctor?" Rev. Dr. Twinley—"Oh, no; that is my brother who practices. I preach."

"Can you beat a carpet?" said the lady of the house to the tramp who asked for something to eat. "Don't know, mum," he replied frankly, "I never tried. But I guess mebbe I can, for I've beat most everything else in this town."

He (timidly)—"Now that we are engaged, I—I presume I may—may—kiss you as much as I please, mayn't I?" She (encouragingly)—"Yes, indeed. Make the most of your time, dear. There's no telling how long an engagement will last nowadays, you know."

FACTS AND EVENTS.

Sweden is doing quite a business in exporting wooden cottages.

It is found that oil can be produced from grape seeds, promising a permanent industry.

A human skull turned up among the mail matter in the New York postoffice the other day.

At Charleston, N. C., a woman testified recently in court that she was the mother of twenty children.

The public park in San Francisco has recently received a cocoanut tree weighing six tons, from Honolulu.

A Philadelphian who had to answer for contempt of court in failing to answer a grand jury subpena, made the excuse that he had a lot of wood to to saw.

The house of Jacques Flandreau, built in New Rochelle in the year 1700, is standing and is supposed to be one of the oldest Huguenot houses in this country.

London Tid Bits recently offered a prize for the best definition of "pluck," which they awarded to the following: "Pluck is fighting with the scabbard when the sword is broken."

The latest novelty in yacht building will be an aluminum vessel of thirty-two feet in length, which Mr. Wells, of Leith, has received orders to build. The boat will not be painted, but polished when necessary.

The latest rarity exhibited at the Zoological gardens is an egg as nearly as possible a foot long. Its age rivals that of the shop or cooking egg, which is one of the most ancient in existence. So old, however, is this one that the æpyornis, the bird who laid it, is only imperfectly known to us by his fossil fragments.

AFTER a funeral you will hear nearly every one talking of "funeral reform," but how would you change the present custom? It is so easy to find fault, but so much of it is foolish.

THE WIT AND HUMOR.

CONGLOMERATED IMPIETIES TO MAKE FOLK LAUGH.

Uncle Treetop's Experience in the Dentist's Chair—It Makes a Difference—A Tramp's Sad Experience at a Picnic Party—Floating Chestnuts on the Tide of Wit.

Bound to be Fashionable.

Daughter—Where is the sealing-wax?

Father—What do you want of it?

"I want to seal this letter."

"Um—don't you think it rather foolish to close a gummed envelope with sealing-wax?"

"I've washed the gum off."

A Good Substitute.

Uncle Treetop—I've got an achin' old snag I've been waitin' six weeks ter git jerked out.

Dr. Browneyes—Will you take gas?

Uncle Treetop—I hain't much used ter gas. Can't yo use kerosene?

Juvenile Logic.

Little Girl—Why mayn't I go to the theater with you?

Mamma—Because it is a Shakespearian tragedy and you couldn't understand it.

"Isn't it in English?"

"Yes; but you couldn't understand what they were talking about. You don't know enough."

"Well, I don't know 'nough to un'erstand what the preacher is talkin' 'bout either, but you makes me go to church."

In a Quandry.

Small Boy—"Did you see a little boy 'bout my size around the corner?"

Old Gentleman—"Yes; believe I did."

"Did he look ugly?"

"I didn't notice."

"Did he look scared?"

"I don't know. Why?"

"Why, I heard he was around there, and I don't know whether he wants to lick me or whether he's hidin' from me. Wish I did."

Two Songs.

City Child—Mamma, I wish we lived in the country.

City Mamma—Horrors! It's dreadfully lonely in the country, and one can't possibly get a servant-girl there.

City Child—I want to lie on the grass and hear the birds sing.

City Mamma—Be a good girl, and I'll let you go sit in the kitchen with Bridget and hear the kettle sing.

Couldn't Stand It.

Favored Waiter—I'm going to leave here w'en my week is up.

Regular Guest—Eh? You get good pay, don't you?

"Yes, 'bout the same's everywhere."

"And tips besides?"

"A good many."

"Then what is the matter?"

"They don't allow no time fer goin' out to meals. I have to eat here."

Couldn't Stand It.

First Boy.—Ain't you goin' swimmin'?

Second Boy.—No.

First Boy.—You said you was. Why don't you?

Second Boy.—Mother said if I went in swimmin' I' have to take some soap along and wash.

Might Be.

Teacher.—Why didn't I see you at school yesterday?

Boy.—I dunno.

"You don't know?"

"No'm, not 'xactly; but maybe it was cause I wasn't here."

One of the Squad.

Inspector—Why didn't you help that lady across the street? What are you here for?

Officer Minhanty—Sure, sor, it's Mrs. Minhanty, out shoppin'.

A Delightful Season.

Mr. Suburb—Spring is the most delightful season of the year in the country.

Mrs. Suburb—Yes, indeed. All the neighbors clean house, and you can see every one of their carpets.

Found Out.

Mamma.—Which of the children hid my slippers?

Nurse.—Little Johnny hid 'em, ma'am.

Mamma.—Then Johnny is the one who upset that jam down stairs.

Misinformed.

Stranger—Is this Mrs. Slimdiet's boarding-house?

Mrs. S. (sharply)—This is not a boarding-house, sir.

"Hem! Must have the wrong number. Can you tell me where Mrs. Slimdiet lives?"

"I am Mrs. Slimdiet."

"Indeed. And you do not take boarders?"

"Certainly not. This is a private house, sir—a home, not a boarding-house."

"Then I have been misinformed."

"I should say so. Being lonely, I take a few guests at eight dollars a week. Would you like to look at the rooms?"

A Delicate Field.

Housekeeper—That milk you left yesterday was perfectly horrid. It tasted of garlic.

Milkman—Milk is easily spoiled, mum. Had you been cookin' garlic?

"No we hadn't."

Been keepin' garlic in the milkpan, maybe?"

"We never use it."

"Queer. Maybe some o' th' neighbors has been cookin' garlic."

"No they haven't."

"Any visitors at your house yesterday?"

"Not even a caller, excepting my daughter's French teacher."

"Hum? Better drop French, mum."

What It Means.

Mr. Rural—If there ain't no objection, me and my family will stop in here an' take a rest. I see you've got a sign, 'Family Entrance,' over y'r door.

Lounger—If you wasn't from Squedunk, or some such town, you'd know that that there sign means that this ain't no place fer families to enter.

Overdoing It.

He (as the curtain falls)—My dear, I believe I will go into the lobby to stretch my legs.

She—You've been to the lobby three times to stretch your legs, and the last time when you came back they seemed real weak. I am afraid you are stretching them too much.

Law and Lawyers.

Richmann—I have decided to make no will.

Lawyer—Then the law will divide your estate.

Richmann—Well, that is better than letting the lawyer divide it.

Familiar With Banquets.

Caterer—Have you finished that bill of fare for the Millionare Club banquet?

Assistant—Nearly. What shall I end with.

Caterer (wearily)—Cigars and—and chestnuts.

A Slight Mistake.

"This is the biggest fool gridiron I've ever struck. I jus' dropped de chop on it an' de whole bottom burnt out."—Judge.

Nautical Knowledge.

Little Boy—See that yacht.

Little Girl—That isn't a yacht, it's only a sail boat.

Little Boy—How do you know?

Little Girl—'Cause it hasn't any up stairs an' down cellar.

Didn't Name It.

Visitor—Have you named the baby yet?

Little Girl—No, ma'am.

Visitor—It is time it had a name.

Little Girl—It has a name, but I didn't name it; mamma named it.

Self-Defense.

Piano Manufacturer (hotly)—Why didn't you show off that piano, instead of making such horrible noises on it?

Salesman (apologetically)—Those ladies live next door to me, and I was afraid they'd buy.

Had Twins Before.

Friend—Considering that this is your third baby, I don't see why you should be so exuberantly happy over it.

Young Father (joyously)—Y-e-s, but it's only one this time.

Her Usual Custom.

Mrs. Bleecker—How do you expect to celebrate Independence day, Mrs. Laker?

Mrs. Laker (of Chicago)—I expect to get a divorce, as usual.

Warm Enough.

Mother—Do you think the water is warm enough yet for swimming?

Little Son—Yes, indeed. Tommy Traddles was in yesterday, and he's alive yet.

No Penny.

Little Dot—Papa wouldn't give me a penny.

Mamma.—He wouldn't?

Little Dot.—"No'm. He is penny-urious, isn't he?

A Lord of Creation.

Friend—I heard your wife giving you fits again this morning.

Jinks—That wasn't my wife. That was the servant girl.

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL.

Lent is strictly observed in England. During the six weeks of fasting and prayer the London Times printed only 108 marriage notices, while in the four days following Easter the same newspaper contained 119 announcements of weddings.

A Frenchman undertook some time ago to write a book upon his travels through the land of Goethe. This is the way he began: "Germany is a country inhabited by a people called Muller." Now it turns out, according to official figures that the empire of William II. has 629,987 Mullers within its borders, that is to say, one Muller for every seventy-three Germans.

Miss Mary Smith of Birmingham, Ct., died recently after having willed a pipe organ that had been in use in her home for many years to an Episcopal church. When workmen took the organ apart they discovered that gravestones bearing the date 1775 had been used to work the bellows. Inscriptions on the stones indicate that certain of Miss Smith's relatives lost at sea possessed all known virtues.

Adhesive postage stamps were introduced in England fifty-two years ago, and in this country one year later. They were the invention of James Chalmers, a printer, of Dundee, Scotland. The advance made in the business of carrying letters is indicated from the fact that so late as 1816 it cost eight cents to carry a letter of prescribed size, and containing a single sheet of paper, a distance of forty miles.

Honors For Mr. Edison.

The society of arts, London, has awarded the Albert Medal to Mr. Edison in consideration of his distinguished service in the progress of electric lighting, telegraphy and telephony. The Albert medal was first awarded in 1864, and has always been given to distinguished electricians, among whom may be mentioned Faraday in 1866, Cooke and Wheatstone in 1867, Sir William Thomson in 1870, J. P. Joule in 1880, and Helmholtz in 1888.

A Novel Feat.

Professor Lora, the Greek rifle shot, is attracting much attention by his feat of shooting a glass ball from his own head. The trick is performed by shooting at the trigger of a rifle held in a frame, with the muzzle sighted at a glass ball dangling by a string directly over the marksman's head.

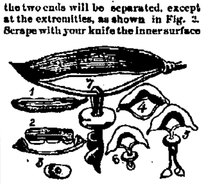
WONDERS OF SCIENCE.

SOME NEW INVENTIONS LATELY HATCHED OUT.

The Magic Wan Pod—A Pretty Bam Box Desk—Better Country Roads in New Jersey—Progress in Russia—Signs of the Times.

The Magic Bean Pod.

Take your knife and make two parallel incisions in the lower part of the pod shown in Fig. 1 in our illustration. Do this so that the fibre which unites the two ends will be separated, except at the extremities, as shown in Fig. 2. Scrape with your knife the inner surface of this fibre, so as to render it flexible, and then empty the pod of its beans.



THE MAGIC BEAN POD.

Make a hole in the middle of a bean (Fig. 3) large enough to allow the fibre bent double to pass through it.

Then cut the ends of another pod, leaving intact the fibre which unites them.

With these three elements, represented in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, you are already to construct the game represented in Fig. 7.

Press on the ends of the first pod (Fig. 5) so as to bend it and move the fibre away from it. Then pass this fibre bent double, through the hole in the bean (Fig. 6) so as to pass the fibre of Fig. 2 into the buckle which is formed by the fibre on the other side of the bean.

Now bend back the first pod; its fibre will come out of the hole in the bean, and that of the other pod will enter by bending double.

The problem is: to get the bean without breaking anything.

Try it.

Seasoning Lumber.

The most important requirement in the lumber trade to-day is unquestionably a means of rapidly seasoning timber. Carrying lumber for a year or two in order to wait for it to become marketable is an expensive operation, and the genius of inventors has been taxed to obviate the trouble. A St. Louis man has recently invented a kiln which is a radical departure from the ordinary high temperature devices of the kind, the air at no time being higher than 100 degrees F. With such a temperature and a rapid circulation of air, it is claimed that green wood can be perfectly and rapidly seasoned, since the conditions are the same as those under which lumber is dried in the open air in summer. The kiln is built in separate compartments, with a heating coil under each which raises the temperature from 75 degrees to 100 degrees, the warmed air escaping from one end of the kiln through suitable openings. From the opposite end of the compartment the air is drawn out by a powerful fan. As provisions are made to prevent it passing over the pile, the air goes through the spaces left between the boards, and hence comes in contact with every part of the lumber. It is said that the wood rapidly matures under these conditions.

Mission of the Wheel.

A very interesting test of what it is possible to do with a bicycle was made on Thursday. It was the idea of the Boston Post—a newspaper which is wonderfully fertile in ideas and phenomenally successful in working them out—that the recent relay race from Chicago to New York, in which bicycles were used by military couriers, did not show the real capacity of the machine. So, in connection with the New York Record, a trip from the New York postoffice to the postoffice in Boston, carrying a letter from one postmaster to the other, was arranged. The result was surprising. The distance of 254 miles was covered in 14 hours 51 minutes. The actual distance traveled, according to the the cyclometer register, was 269 miles. This shows an average of nearly 18 miles an hour, over ordinary country roads, up hill and down. The value of this experiment is its demonstration of the possibilities of the bicycle in hard, practical service. The machine is no longer a toy; it has gained a place among the very useful inventions of this rapid age.—Boston Commonwealth.

Fuel on Russian Railways.

Notwithstanding the injurious effects which are said to result to the joined portions of boilers and machinery by the use of petroleum, the Russian railways are rapidly substituting this fuel for coal in running locomotives. A recent official report shows that while 81,585 tons of Silesian coal were burnt on the railways in 1881, only 2,930 tons were consumed in 1890, and whereas the consumption of British coal in 1881 was 146,000, the amount used in 1890 was 107,500. On the other hand, the use of naphtha increased from 1860 tons in 1881 to 282,500 tons in 1890. The use of wood on Russian locomotives is also rapidly diminishing.

A Chemical Experiment.

Prof. Stokes of London has lately demonstrated in an ingenious process of experimentation the long-supposed presence of suspended matter in flame, which has been a much discussed question among chemists, some holding to one theory and some to another. According to Prof. Stokes, the way this is optically proved is to condense sunlight on the flame, and the light is then scattered by the solid particles in an extremely thin layer, both where the beam enters the flame and where it leaves it; it is polarized in the flame of reflection. An interesting as well as singular fact is here exhibited, namely, that this effect is not found in all flames. It is found to be absent, for instance, in that of a Bunsen flame tinged with burning sodium; and in this case, according to Prof. Stokes, the fact is due to the sodium being in the form of vapor instead of particles.

Something About Shoes.

Before putting on new patent leather shoes it is recommended to warm them slightly before a fire. This will soften the leather and prevent cracking. After wearing them for the first time it is a good plan to oil the creases. A little attention of this kind in the beginning will make the shoes last twice as long. Indeed, the proper care of one's boots is very important, not only as a matter of looks, but for the sake of economy as well.

In China the cobbler still goes from house to house, announcing his approach with a rattle, and taking up his abode with the family while he accomplishes the necessary making and mending. In certain parts of Asia Minor it is nothing unusual for a pair of shoes to be handed down from generation to generation, being worn only on state occasions, and carried in the hand by the proud possessor on Sunday.

Natural History Notes.

In Mindinao, the farthest southeastern island in the Philippine group, upon one of its mountains, the Volcanic Apo, a party of botanical and ethnographical explorers found recently, at a height of 2,500 feet above the sea level, a colossal flower, as large as a carriage wheel, in fact. It is the largest flower known.

A traveler who has been as far south as Patagonia and as far north as Iceland, says that mosquitoes are to be met with everywhere.

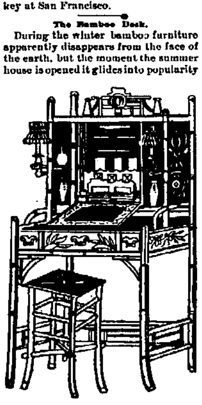
Dried seeds of the sunflower are eaten by the poorer natives of Bengal and Bombay.

A shark caught off the Irish coast in 1862 measured thirty-one feet in length.

A kitten has been adopted by a monkey at San Francisco.

The Bamboo Desk.

During the winter bamboo furniture apparently disappears from the face of the earth, but the moment the summer house is opened it glides into popularity again. So many pretty things just suitable for the country home may be made of bamboo.



THE BAMBOO ESCRITOIRE.

There are odd little bamboo cabinets, 5 o'clock tea tables, hall racks, card tables and various screens which are light and graceful. The latest piece of bamboo furniture which is convenient as well as artistic is the bamboo escritoire. At either side of the desk are two narrow cabinets. Attached to them are colored candles with bright shades, which when lighted throw a soft glow over the bric-a-brac arranged on the shelves.

There is a deep center draw and two smaller draws with brass handles and a brass lock and key. The front panel of the desk is on hinges. It is made to fall down and reveals a leather-padded writing tablet. Every part of the desk, where it is possible, is capped and inlaid in a zig-zag pattern with brass.

The "fitments" of the desk are of brass, to correspond with its trimming. There is a brass inkstand with a tiny watch sunk in the center of the cover. The pen-holder represents a curly feather, the stamp-box is in the shape of a brass heart and each corner of the blotter is capped with brass. The desk when attired in its brass furnishing gives a bright, pretty effect to the corner of any room where it may stand.

About Rosewood.

Many people suppose that rosewood takes its name from its color, but this is a mistake. Rosewood is not red or yellow, but almost black. Its name comes from the fact that when first cut it exhales a perfume similar to that of the rose, and although the dried rosewood of commerce retains no trace of this early perfume, the name lingers a relic of the early history of the wood.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

About Gold and Silver Coin.

A gold coin passes from one to another 2,000,000,000 before the stamp or impression upon it becomes obliterated by friction, while a silver coin changes between 3,250,000,000 times before it becomes entirely effaced.

In Progressive Russia.

The geological section of the Russian Department of Mines will undertake a survey of the Steppes between the Ural and the Sea of Aral, for the purpose of building a railroad and opening up the mineral resources of this region.

A Point for You.

In view of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others, is it not reasonable to suppose that it will be of benefit to you? For Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all other diseases of the blood, for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, That Tired Feeling, Catrrh, Malaria, Rheumatism, Hood's Sarsaparilla is an unequalled remedy.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache.

Why He Did.

"Pshaw!" said the man; "that old fellow who sold you those potatoes hasn't an honest hair in his head." "But, my dear," protested the woman who was his wife, "why do you say that when you have known him so long and dealt with him always?" "It's because I know him so well that I say it," persisted the man. "He wears a wig."

OF INTEREST TO ATHLETES.

James Robinson, the athletic trainer at Princeton college, Princeton, N. J., says:

"I have found it imperative to have sure and simple remedies on hand in case of cuts, bruises, strains, sprains, colds, rheumatism, etc. Shortly after entering upon my profession I discovered such a remedy in ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. I tried other plasters but found them too harsh and irritating. ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS give almost instantaneous relief, and their strengthening power is remarkable. In cases of weak back put two plasters on the small of the back and in a short time you will be capable of quite severe exercise. In 'sprint' and 'distance' races and jumping the muscles or tendons in the legs and feet sometimes weaken. This can invariably be relieved by cutting the plaster in narrow strips, so as to give free motion, and applying on muscles affected."

Krause's Headache Capsules—Warranted.

OMAHA, Neb., May 5, 1891.

I have tried a great many remedies for headache, and Krause's Headache Capsules knock it quicker than anything I ever tried. D. W. McVEA.

Krause's Headache Capsules, unlike many remedies, are perfectly harmless, they contain no injurious substance, and will stop any kind of a headache, will prevent headaches caused by over indulgence in food or drink late at night. Price twenty-five cents. For sale by all druggists.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.

W. D. REA, M. D.
Celebrated Specialist.
And in charge of the Electrical and Surgical Department of the Southern Medical Institute Louisville Ky., will visit
HOTEL RANDALL,
TUESDAY, AUGUST 12.
Returning Every Month During the Year.

DR. REA has been connected with the largest hospitals in the country, and has no superior in diagnosing and treating diseases and deformities. He will give $50 for any case that he can not tell the disease and where located in five minutes. He will return to Fort Wayne every four weeks this year.

Treats all Curable Medical and Surgical Diseases.

Acute and Chronic Catarrah,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Dyspepsia, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidneys, Liver, Bladder, Chronic, and Female and Sexual Diseases. Epilepsy or Fits cured. A positive guarantee.

Young and middle-aged men suffering from youthful excesses and other causes, producing some of the following effects: blotches, debility, nervousness, dizziness, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, defective memory, and which unfit a person for business or marriage, are permanently cured by remedies not injurious.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES

and complications, such as sore throat, falling of hair, pain in the bones, eruptions, etc., are perfectly eradicated without using mercury or other injurious drugs. All Urinary and Kidney Troubles are speedily cured by treatment that has never failed. He undertakes no incurable cases, but cures thousands given up to die.

REMEMBER THE DATE.

Come early, as his rooms are always crowded wherever he stops. Consultation free. Correspondence solicited, and confidential. Address,
SOUTHERN MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
590 Fifth Ave., Louisville, Ky.

SPRING STYLES!

Which are New, Nobby and the very latest patterns.

—IN—

Suitings,
Overcoatings,
Trowserings,
Fancy Vestings.

RABUS

MERCHANT TAILOR!

16 West Berry St.

I have removed to Corner Lewis and Calhoun Streets (opposite Library Hall).

—IN—

James Madden,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSION.

Thursday, July 28, 1892.

—VIA THE—

Lake Erie & Western R. R.

"Natural Gas Route."

On Thursday, July 28, 1892, the Lake Erie & Western railroad will run their popular annual excursion to Cleveland, Chautauqua Lake, Buffalo and Niagara Falls at the following very low rates, viz:

Peoria	$7 50	Fort Wayne	$5 00
Bloomington	7 00	Muncie	5 00
Lafayette	6 00	Connersville	5 00
Michigan City	6 00	Rushville	5 00
Indianapolis	5 00	New Castle	5 00
Tipton	5 00	Cambridge City	5 00
Lima	4 00	Fremont	4 00

Sandusky $4 00.

With corresponding reductions from intermediate points.

In addition to the above, the purchasers of these tickets will be given privilege of special excursion side trips to Lewiston on-the-Lake, including a steamboat ride on Lake Ontario, for 25 cents. To Toronto and return by Lake from Lewiston, $1.00; to Thousand Islands, $5.00. Tickets for the above side trips can be had when purchasing Niagara Falls tickets, or at any time on train.

Besides the above privileges with that of spending Sunday at the Falls we will furnish all those who desire a side trip from Brocton Junction to Chautauqua Lake and return FREE OF CHARGE.

Tickets of admission to places of special interest at or near Niagara Falls, but outside the reservation including toll over the International Bridge to the Canadian side, elevators to the water's edge at Whirlpool Rapids on the Canadian side, will be offered on train at a reduction from prices charged after reaching the Falls.

Do not miss this opportunity to spend Sunday at Niagara Falls. The excursion train will arrive at Niagara Falls 7:30 a. m. Friday, July 29, 1892, and will leave the Falls returning Sunday morning, July 31, at 6 o'clock, stopping at Cleveland Sunday afternoon, giving an opportunity to visit the magnificent monument of the late President Garfield, and many other interesting points.

Tickets will be good, however, to return on regular trains leaving the Falls Saturday, July 30, for those not desiring to remain over. Tickets will also be good returning on all regular trains up to and including Tuesday, August 2, 1892. Secure your tickets, also chair and sleeping car accommodations early. Those desiring can secure accommodations in these cars while at the Falls. For further information call on any agent Lake Erie & Western railroad or address,

C. F. DALY,
Gen. Pass. Agent,
Indianapolis, Ind.

22-28 a w-td

ROBERT SPICE.

WATERWORKS AND GENERAL PLUMBING!

Natural Gas Fitting.

A full line of waterworks and plumbing goods, Pumps, [illegible] Mills [illegible]

48 [illegible] Telephone 261.

Swamps.

Are not the only abode of malaria. You find it everywhere, even in localities where atmospheric and sanitary conditions would seem to be unfavorable to its developement. The universal remedy for and preventive of the dire complaint is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Wherever the malady assumes its most virulent form, and whether it be chills and fever bilious remittent, dumb ague or ague cake, the Bitters is most popular and constitutes the best means of protection and cure. From Maine to the isthmus of Panama, in Guatemala, Mexico, South America and the tropics this truly famous medicine has won "golden opinions" from all conditions and classes in more than a metaphorical sense. For debility, indigestion, constipation, rheumatism, insomnia, neuralgia, liver and kidney trouble it is highly efficacious. Use it with persistence.

WANTED.

WANTED—Girls, at 181 Calhoun street. S. E. Hayden, furniture dealer. 13-tf

WANTED—Room and board in a private family; west end of city. Address, B, Sentinel office. 15-3t

WANTED—Everybody to know that F. O. and Frank's Choice are the best 5 cent cigars in the city. For sale by all first-class dealers. 13-tf

WANTED—Boarding; private christian families who would like to give a home to one or two young men at reasonable prices, should send their names to D. F. Bower, general secretary of the city department Y. M. C. A. 13-tf

WANTED—Good reliable agents by the Prudential Insurance company. First-class references and bond required. Also collectors. Steady work and big pay. Address Chas. Saner, superintendent, rooms 22 and 23 Pixley Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. 18-1m

$5 to $15 per day at home, selling Lightning Plater and plating jewelry, watches, tableware, &c. Plates the finest of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel. No experience. No capital. Every house has goods needing plating. ju-14-6-12t H. K. DELNO & CO., Columbus, O.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—At the SENTINEL Office, bound copies of revised ordinances. 1-tf

FOR SALE—My neat, well-built cottage; modern improvements; five rooms. No. 30 East Butler St. E. G. Shulze. 11-6t

FOR SALE—Four horse power boiler and engine; in running order. Will sell cheap. Enquire at 221 East Jefferson street, corner Hanna. 11-6t

FOR SALE—The fine brick residence, southeast corner Berry and Union streets. All modern conveniences. Apply to O. S. Hanna, at Nuttman & Co's bank. 21-tf

FOR SALE—At a bargain, two choice lots in Lakeside. Only 1½ blocks from bridge. Lots No. 18 and 56, Columbia avenue. For further information call at Sentinel office. tf

FOR SALE—House of six rooms, large and well lighted. Gas for heating and lighting and other improvements. Everything in excellent repair. Enquire at 68 Charles street. One third cash, bal. in purchaser's own time. 20tf

HOMES FOR SALE ON EASY PAYMENTS: One house in Lakeside; one in Old Orchard addition on South Broadway; two on South Lafayette street. I also have vacant lots that I will build on to suit purchaser. One lot on Walnut street; one on Boone street; two nice four room cottages on Taber street at a bargain; two houses, one 5, the other 6 rooms; in Hockhill brick addition, cheap; and lots in South Wayne. Call on J. T. CRAWFORD.
Room 10 and 11 Pixley and Long Building.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Store room; corner Harrison and Pearl sts. Enquire at Sentinel office. 11-tf

FOR RENT—One furnished front room, with natural and artificial gas, at 96 East Washington street. 12-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with board, front rooms, on first and second floor, 58 West Washington street. 6-1m

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 16 Madison street. Specialty—Diseases of women. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m.; from 7 p. m. to 8 p. m.

FOUND.

FOUND—Lady's gold watch. Owner can have same by calling at this office proving property and paying for the advertising. 14-3t

FOUND—Sucker rod for pumps. Call at this office.

HOW TO BUILD A HOME.

DO YOU KNOW—That the cheapest place to borrow money is the Fort Wayne Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association, which meets at hall of City Dep't Y. M. C. A. on Calhoun street, first Tuesday after the 15th of each month, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., and will loan from $1,000 to $10,000 in sums of $100 and upwards, on first mortgage, real estate security. Loans made to anyone, whether a member of the association or not. The borrower repays the loan in monthly installments.

F. D. CASANAVE, President.
G. HETTLER, Treasurer.
J. F. ROBABAUGH, Attorney.
ju 1-tf F. J. MCDONALD, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THOUSANDS visit Lakeside every pleasant Sunday to see the wonderful development of that pretty suburb. So rapidly are the new and handsome cottages going up that even a single week makes a great difference in the appearance of things. Prices of lots are commencing to stiffen and a delay of a month or two is liable to cost you $50 or $100. Better select your lot at once. The Land company will furnish you with money to build and let you pay it back in monthly installments.

MONEY TO LOAN—The Tri-State Building and Loan Association will loan you money to pay a mortgage or build you a home at a less rate than anyone else. Do not pay rent or a high rate of interest when you can get the the money of the Tri-State Building and Loan Association at a low rate and on such easy terms. One thousand dollars at $12, $14 or $17 per month, to suit borrower. Call at the office of the Association, rooms 17 and 14 Pixley and Long block, and secure full particulars. 27-tf

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Stop Paying Rent—Own Your Home.

If You Want Money to Pay Off a Mortgage,

If You Want Money to Improve Your Home of Other Property.

If You Want Money to Help You in Any Way, on Good Security,

Come to the Allen county Loan and Savings Association, rooms 6 and 7 White's Block, and have your wants supplied on the best possible terms for safety and satisfaction to yourself.
T. C. ROGERS, Secretary. ED. WHITE, President.

HUMANE SOCIETY NOTICE.

All parties having knowledge of acts of cruelty to animals or children will greatly favor and assist the Fort Wayne Humane Society by telephoning or writing such information to officer Moses Read, corner Wayne and Barr sts., telephone, No. 298. 11-3mo

Hallo! Hallo!!

Give me Heine & Israel, the Broadway Paper Men. I am sick and tired looking at my dirty walls, when they are almost giving wall paper away. Give them to me quick They are practical paper hangers and painters and I know they will do me a good job. They will go anywhere in Fort Wayne and Allen county and hang paper. Dont forget the place.

HEINE & ISRAEL,
No. 133 Broadway, - Fort Wayne, Ind.

GOING TO CHICAGO?

Parties visiting Chicago for a few days or weeks can obtain

Handsome, Newly-Furnished Rooms

In the Seaverns Building, corner Wabash Avenue and 22d Street. Location convenient to business district, leading Hotels and Restaurants; also to all lines leading to Parks and World's Fair Grounds.

Rooms Single or En Suite. Call at office 2nd floor, No. 181 22nd St., or write for further particulars to

GEO. A. SEAVERNS, 2210 Wabash-ave., Chicago

CHINESE LAUNDRY.

WAH KEE & CO.,

8 West Wayne Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Importers of Fine Teas and Chinese and Japanese Goods.

J. M. E. RIEDEL
ARCHITECT,
SCHMITZ BLOCK, Third Floor.

The Polite Letter Writer.

Mistress (writing a letter for her maid)—Anything more?

Maid—Just say, please, miss, that my pen is bad, I hasn't got a dictionary 'andy, so please excuse bad spellin and writin.—Judy.

RAILWAYS AND SHOPS.

The Passenger Agents Meet to Arrange to Handle World's Fair Business—Local News.

The columbian passenger committee, composed of the passenger agents of the twenty main lines running into Chicago, are now holding a two days' session at the Victoria hotel in Chicago. Many plans for handling the passenger business at the world's fair will be considered by the committee. The most important matter to be considered, perhaps, is the representation and facilities each road shall have at the fair. Another important matter is the fixing of passenger rates from Chicago to all other parts during the fair. Rates to Chicago will be left to the various passenger associations, the committee having decided that it had no right to usurp the functions of the associations. Plans for caring for foreign visitors and their baggage at the fair and protecting the roads and their patrons from swindlers and sharpers will also be perfected.

MINOR MENTION.

Phelix Strauser, the brick mason, is sick.

Firemen E. Fink and W. C. Bender are on the Pittsburg round house sick list.

Nickel Plate Brakemen R. Smith and R. E. White have been given leave of absence.

John Handenschild, a boiler maker, is off duty on account of the serious illness of his wife.

Pittsburg Engineers W. Swart and G. Miller have reported for duty after a brief absecence.

Master Mechanic Frank E. Morse, of the Wabash, has returned from a business trip to Detroit.

L. D. Hart, of the Pittsburg boiler shop, was called to Garrett City on account of the serious illness of his mother.

Engineer and Mrs. M. J. Baughman are at Maxinkuckee for a week's outing. The gentleman is employed on the Nickel Plate.

The Nickel Plate road has put on another gravel train at Arnolds, near South Whitley. It will be in charge of Conductor Kaler.

Fred Cornwall, a man who works at odd jobs about the city, had the misfortune to lose a finger by striking it with an axe yesterday.

John Brown, superintendent of pumps on the Wabash, is at Detroit with a gang of men, repairing the company's waterworks pumps.

Engineer Bert Baughman, of the yard service at Stony Island, has returned to that town after a pleasant visit with his parents in this city.

Engineer B. Reidt and Fireman L. Kennerk, of the Grand Rapids road, are at work again. The latter was off on a vacation, the former was sick.

Telegraph Operator Gushawa, formerly of this city, who has been employed at Sturgis, Mich., has resigned and will take a position with the Nickel Plate.

It is now stated upon good authority that the Lake Shore has secured control of the Eel River branch of the Wabash, and will operate it in the near future.

Daniel Campbell, foreman of the Wabash blacksmith shop, will visit his friend, C. F. Lape, the master mechanic of the Wabash shops at Springfield, Ill., next Sunday.

Engineer Christian Colomey, of the Pittsburg, has under construction a fine residence on South Calhoun street, which, when completed, will be occupied by himself and family.

Sol. K. Blair, of the Nickel Plate railway, took a number of young people to Knox today, where they whiled away the time in trying to catch some of the finny tribe in a lake near by.

Nickel Plate Fireman Harry Handy is suffering from injuries sustained while filling his engine tank with water at Tippecanoe, Ind. He has been unable to work for several days.

Peter Reilley is rapidly recovering from the injuries which he received in the wreck on the Pittsburg, this side of Valparaiso about three weeks ago, while handling the throttle of engine 143.

Work on the Wabash extension has been delayed by difficulty in getting rails. Enough rails for fifty miles have been delivered in the last two weeks and it is expected that more rapid progress will now be made.

Tomorrow Peter Hartnett, shipping clerk at the Pittsburg shops, will leave for a tour of the west to be absent for a month. He will visit all places of interest on the Pacific coast. Martin Gnau will look after affairs in the shipping department during Mr. Hartnett's absence.

Yard Master Samuel Grable, of the Nickel Plate, had the ill luck to have his fine driving horse injured a few days ago. While driving on Fairfield avenue a man driving an untamed colt ran into Mr. Grable's rig and forcing his horse upon a pile of stones, badly skinned the animals legs.

Wabash Plaindealer: "Billy Chandler, the genial night operator at the Wabash depot, who has so acceptably filled that position, both to his employers and the patrons of the company, during the past year, left last night for Fort Wayne to do day work in the railroad office. He will probably return in a couple of weeks."

This is pay-day at the Pittsburg shops.

J. Lenz and C. Aumann, of the Pittsburg planing mills, are on the sick list.

The employes of the Indiana machine shops are at Rome City today. The party comfortably filled one coach.

The Keystone Cycling club had some interesting races at the mile track last evening. The best time was made by Frank Carnies, who made a mile against a heavy wind and clouds of dust in 3:07.

Minnie, the eight-year-old daughter of Henry Shuster, upon whom Dr. Miles Porter performed an operation for abscess, is recovering rapidly, and will soon be as well as ever. Mr. Shuster is a gang foreman in the Pittsburg shops.

After the Pittsburg shops whistle announced the quitting hour last evening all the men in the machine shop adjourned to the vacant lot west of the building to witness a jumping contest between G. E. Ryan and William Creigh. Mr. Ryan made the highest leap.

Tonight W. S. Wells, of the Pittsburg machine shop, will leave for Bellefonte, Pa., where he will meet J. B. Harris, and together they will visit friends and relatives in the Keystone state for a week. Mr. Wells was tightening a guide bolt on one of the machines in the shop this morning and sustained painful injuries to an arm by the wrench slipping.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON III—JULY 17—THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Golden Text: The Lord Added to the Church Daily Such as Should Be Saved—Acts 2: 37-47.

Introductory—The first sermon of the Christian church was preached on Sunday, May 28, A. D. 30, by Peter. The promise of the Father had been fulfilled. The occasion of the sermon was the false charge that the apostles had been drinking and that the speaking in strange tongues was the result of the wine.

I. Conviction of Sin.—Ver. 37. "Now when they heard this." Which Peter had been saying. "They were pricked." Conscience smitten. "In their hearts." The sense of their guilt came upon them with overwhelming power. "And said unto Peter and the rest of the apostles." Personal conversation with inquirers followed the public sermon. "What shall we do?" They believed that something must be done and were ready to do whatever was required.

II. The Way of Salvation.—Vers. 38-40. 38. "Repent." Meaning the reversal of man's controlling thoughts, feelings and aims in life. "And be baptized." As an open consecration to the Saviour's service. "Every one of you." Without exception. "In the name of Jesus Christ." Acknowledging his claims, subscribing to his doctrines. "For the remission of sins," is the entire cleansing of the heart from actual sin. "And ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." He would dwell with them, teaching, guiding, comforting and purifying them.

39. "For the promise is unto you and to your children." To the present and future generations without limit. "And to all that are afar off." To all Gentile nations. "Even as many as the Lord our God shall call." The promise is for all, Jews and Gentiles.

40. "And with many other words." All that he said is not recorded. "Did he testify." Bear witness. "Save yourselves." By accepting the offered salvation. "From this untoward generation." From the influence of, and the condemnation pronounced against the Jews.

III. Public Profession of Religion.—Ver. 41. "They that gladly received." The word rendered "gladly" means "freely," "joyfully." "Were baptized." Not necessarily on the same day, but they accepted the truth at once.

IV. The Fourfold Training.—Ver. 42. "And they continued steadfastly." They persevered. "And fellowship." Literally, a sharing in common. "Breaking of bread." The earliest phrase for the Lord's Supper." "And in prayers." Meaning, probably, gatherings for prayer.

V. An Ideal Community.—Vers. 43-47. 43. "Fear came upon every soul." Awe; a reverential astonishment. "Many wonders and signs were done by the apostles." Including miracles described more in detail in subsequent chapters.

44. And all that believed were together." They had one central home. "And had all things common." Not a communism established by law, but one based on brotherly love.

45. "Sold their possessions and goods." Lands, houses, and personal property. "Parted them to all." Not to friends, but "as every man had need." Many need to relearn the lesson of large, regular and proportionate giving.

46. "And they continued daily with one accord in the temple." Jesus had called the temple his Father's house, and it was natural that his disciples should love to worship there. "Breaking bread from house to house." Rev. Ver.: "at home."Did eat their meat with gladness." Because they shared with those poorer than themselves. "Simpleness of heart." Purity and sincerity.

47. "Praising God." They lived a life of praise. "And having favour with the people." In contrast with the Jewish ecclesiastics. "And the Lord added to the church," Rev. Ver.: "to them." "Such as should be saved." They were not saved, but only in the process of being saved.

Don't Rub Off the Enamel

of the teeth with gritty preparations. The teeth are too valuable to be trifled with. When gone, you must have false ones or "gum" yourself through life. Use SOZODONT, which contains no grit. It cleanses the mouth and vitalizes the secretions.

Take the Nickel Plate for Cleveland races July 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29.
d14-16-19-21-25-27-w20-27

Lincoln Tea cleanses the system effectively, dispells colds, headaches, and cures habitual constipation.

Cleveland Races via Nickel Plate.

One fare for the round trip excursions will be run via Nickel Plate, on July 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, and special low rate excursions from Fostoria and points east on July 28 to Cleveland and return, to give its patrons an opportunity to attend the Cleveland races. All tickets good returning until July 30.
d14-16-19-21-25-27-w20-27

TALMAGE IN EUROPE.

HAVING A VERY BUSY SEASON IN LONDON.

Churches of England Not Large Enough for America's Great Divine—A Thrilling Sermon on the Resurrection of Mankind.

LONDON, England, July 10, 1892.—Dr. Talmage is spending a very busy season in England. Not only in the London churches, but in the provinces, enormous crowds have gathered to hear the eloquent American preacher. The great Shoreditch Tabernacle in the East of London, where Rev. W. Cuff preaches, was thronged almost to suffocation, and the large Congregational church in the Hackney District could not hold half the people who tried to get into it, though it was on a Monday evening that Dr. Talmage preached there. Outside London, the eagerness to hear him has been quite as intense. In Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham Crewe and Hanley, no church could be found large enough to accommodate the audiences, and Dr. Talmage preached in the halls in which the great political conventions are held, and the capacity of these was tested to the utmost. Since his arrival, he has preached seven times each week. The sermon selected for publication this week is from the text: Rev. 7 : 9,10, "After this I beheld, and, lo, a great multitude which no man could number, of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues, stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands; and cried with a loud voice, saying, Salvation to our God which sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb.

It is impossible to come in contact with anything grand or beautiful in art, nature or religion, without being profited and elevated. We go into the art-gallery, and our soul meets the soul of the painter, and we hear the hum of his forests and the clash of his conflicts, and see the cloud-blossoming of the sky and the foam-blossoming of the ocean; and we come out from the gallery better men than when we went in. We go into the concert of music and are lifted into enchantment; for days after, our soul seems to rock with a very tumult of joy, as the sea, after a long stress of weather, rolls and rocks and surges a great while before it comes back to its ordinary calm.

On the same principle it is profitable to think of heaven, and look off upon that landscape of joy and light which St. John depicts; the rivers of gladness, the trees of life, the thrones of power, the commninglings of everlasting love. I wish this morning that I could bring heaven from the list of intangibles, and make it seem to you as it really is—the great fact in all history, the depot of all ages, the [illegible] of God's universe.

This account in my text gives [illegible]ture of heaven as it is on a holiday. Now if a man came to New York for the first time on the day that Kossuth arrived from Hungary, and he saw the arches lifted, and the flowers flung in the streets, and he heard the guns booming, he would have been very foolish to suppose that that was the ordinary appearance of the city. While heaven is always grand and always beautiful, I think my text speaks of a gala day in heaven.

It is a time of great celebration—perhaps of the birth or the resurrection of Jesus; perhaps of the downfall of some despotism; perhaps because of the rushing in of the millennium. I know not what; but it does seem to me in reading this passage as if it were a holiday in heaven; "after this I beheld, and, lo, a great multitude, which no man could number, of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues, stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed in white robes, and palms in their hands; and cried with a loud voice, saying, Salvation to our God which sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb."

I shall speak to you of the glorified in heaven—their number, their antecedents, their dress, their symbols, and their song. But how shall I begin by telling you of the numbers of those in heaven? I have seen a curious estimate by an ingenious man who calculates how long the world was going to last, and how many people there are in each generation, and then sums up the whole matter, and says he thinks there will be twenty-seven trillions of souls in glory. I have no faith in his estimate. I simply take the plain announcement of the text—it is "a great multitude, which no man can number."

Every few years, in this country we take a census of the population, and it is very easy to tell how many people there are in a city or in a nation, but who shall give the census of the great nation of the saved? It is quite easy to tell how many people there are in different denominations of Christians—how many Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians and Presbyterians; of all the denominations of Christians we could make an estimate. Suppose they were gathered in one great audience-room; how overwhelming the spectacle! But it would give no idea of the great audience-room of heaven—the multitudes that bow down and that lift up their hosannas. Why, they come from all the chapels, from all the cathedrals, from all sects, from all ages; they who prayed in splendid liturgy, and those who in broken sentences uttered the wish of broken hearts—from Grace church to Sailor's Bethel, from under the shapeless rafters and from under high-sprung arch—"a great multitude, that no man can number."

upon a hillside you see forty thousand or fifty thousand men pass along. You can hardly imagine the impression if you have not actually felt it. But you may take all the armies that the earth has overseen—the legions under Sennacherib and Cyrus and Cæsar, Xerxes and Alexander and Napoleon, and all our modern forces and put them in one great array, and then on some swift steed you may ride along the line and review the troops; and that accumulated host from all ages seems like a half-formed regiment compared with the great array of the redeemed.

I stood one day at Williamsport, and saw on the opposite side of the Potomac the forces coming down regiment after regiment, and brigade after [illegible]ade. It seemed as though there was no end to the procession. But now let me take the field-glass of St. John and look off upon the hosts of heaven—thousands upon thousands, ten thousand times ten thousand, one hundred and forty and four thousand, and thousands of thousands, until I put down the field-glass and say, "I cannot estimate it—a great multitude that no man can number."

But my subject advances, and tells you of their antecedents, "of all nations and kindreds and tongues." Some of them spoke Scotch, Irish, German, English, Italian, Spanish, Tamil, Choctaw, Burmese. After men have been long in the land you can tell by their accentuation from what nationality they came; and I suppose in the great throng around the throne, it will not be difficult to tell from what part of the earth they came.

These reaped Sicilian wheatfields and those picked cotton from the pods. These under blistering skies gathered tamarinds and yams. These crossed the desert on camels, and those glanced over the snow, drawn by Siberian dogs, and these milked the goats far up on the Swiss crags. These fought the walrus and white bear in regions of everlasting snow, and those heard the song of fiery-winged birds in African thickets. They were white. They were black. They were red. They were copper color. From all lands, from all ages. They were plunged into Austrian dungeons. They passed through Spanish inquisitions. They were confined in London Tower. They fought with beasts in the amphitheatre. They were Moravians. They were Waldenses. They were Albigenses. They were Scotch Covenanters. They were Sandwich Islanders.

In this world men prefer different kinds of government. The United States want a republic. The British government needs to be a constitutional monarchy. Austria wants absolutism. But when they come up from earth from different nationalities, they will prefer one great monarchy—King Jesus ruler over it. And if that monarchy were disbanded, and it were submitted to all the hosts of heaven who should rule, then by the unanimous suffrages of all the redeemed, Christ would become the president of the whole universe. Magna Chartas, bills of right, houses of burgesses, triumvirates, congresses, parliaments—nothing in the presence of Christ's sceptre, swaying over all the people who have entered upon that great glory. Oh! can you imagine it? What a strange commingling of tastes, of histories, of nationalities, "of all nations and kindreds and people and tongues."

My subject advances and tells you of the dress of those in heaven. The object of dress in this world is not only to veil the body, but to adorn it. The God who dresses up the spring morning with blue ribbon of sky around the brow, and earrings of dew-drops hung from tree branch, and mantle of crimson cloud flung over the shoulder, and the violeted slippers of the grass for her feet—I know that God does not despise beautiful apparel. Well, what shall we wear in heaven? "I saw a great multitude clothed in white robes." It is white! In this world we had sometimes to have on working apparel. Bright and lustrous garments would be ridiculously out of place sweltering amid forges, or mixing paints, or plastering ceilings, or binding books. In this world we must have the working-day apparel sometimes, and we care not how coarse it is. It is appropriate; but when all the toil of earth is past and there is no more drudgery and no more weariness, we shall stand before the throne robed in white. On earth we sometimes had to wear mourning apparel—black scarf for the arm, black veil for the face, black gloves for the hands, black band for the hat. Abraham mourning for Sarah; Isaac mourning for Rebecca; Rachel mourning for her children; David mourning for Absalom; Mary mourning for Lazarus. Every second of every minute of every hour of every day a heart breaks.

The earth from zone to zone and from pole to pole is cleft with sepulchral rent; and the earth can easily afford to bloom and blossom when it is so rich with mouldering life. Graves! graves! graves! But when these bereavements have all passed, and there are no more graves to dig, and no more coffins to make, and no more sorrow to suffer, we shall pull off this mourning and be robed in white. I see a soul going right up from all this scene of sin and trouble into glory. I seem to hear him say:

> I journey forth rejoicing
> From this dark vale of tears,
> To heavenly joy and freedom,
> From earthly care and fears.
>
> When Christ my Lord shall gather
> All his redeemed again,
> His kingdom to inherit—
> Good-night till then.
>
> I hear my Savior calling;
> The joyful hour has come.
> The angel guards are ready
> To guide me to our home.
>
> When Christ our Lord shall gather
> All his redeemed again,
> His kingdom to inherit—
> Good-night till then.

My friends, will you join that anthem? Shall we make rehearsal this morning? If we cannot sing that song on earth, we will not be able to sing it in heaven. Can it be that our good friends in that land will walk all through that great throng of which I speak, looking for us and not finding us? Will they come down to the gate and ask if we have passed through, and not find us reported as having come? Will they look through the folios of eternal light and find out names unrecorded? Is all this a representation of a land we shall never see?—of a song we shall never sing?

All About the Dogfish.

The dogfish, a kind of diminutive shark, is found in great abundance on the New England coast, where it constitutes a favorite catch of the fishermen. The dogfish itself is uneatable, that is, by man, but from its body is expressed a very fine oil, while its skin, when tanned, is used in the arts, and the residue, after the oil has been expressed, is used as hog feed. The hogs are extravagantly fond of it, but it does not seem to affect the taste of their flesh, and in many of the fishing regions of Massachusetts and Connecticut great numbers of hogs are fattened on dogfish.

COMING EXCURSIONS.

The following are to Rome City.
JULY 19—Emmett club.
JULY 20—English Lutheran church.
JULY 21—Young ladies of St. John's Lutheran church.
JULY 23—Machine Wood Workers' union.
JULY 25—Tourists Social club.

No other sarsaparilla possesses the combination, proportion and process which make Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar to itself.

Copper disappears with usage. In 100 years $500 worth of pennies would only be worth $250 so quick does copper money wear away.

Buy Chicago Realty.

Who wants a corner-lot or all the lots in some little boom, paper town? Chicago is the best location in America, and Columbia Heights is the highest, driest property in Chicago. Lots $200 upward—$10 down; $5 monthly payments. Just as safe and more profitable than savings banks. Agents wanted. Write J. F. Keeney, 1123, Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

AN ORDINANCE

Prohibiting the obstruction of the fire department in the performance of its duties and providing penalties therefor.

Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Fort Wayne, two-thirds of all the members concurring, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, driving or riding any vehicle upon or along any of the streets in the said city of Fort Wayne, to interfere with or in any way impede the progress of the fire department in the use of the streets in the performance of its duties, by obstructing the street or racing with any of the vehicles or apparatus of the said department.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any street car company, its officers or employes, to run, permit or cause to be run across the path of any moving vehicle or apparatus of the said fire department, ahead of the same and within one square thereof.

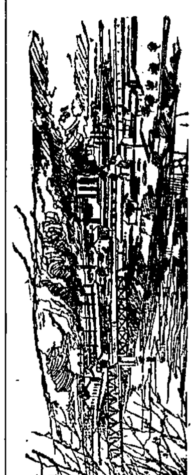
Sec. 3. Any person violating any provision of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. Done at the council chamber of the city hall this 12th day of July, 1892.
C. A. ZOLLINGER, Mayor.
Attest:
RUDY C. REINEWALD, City Clerk.

TOWN OF HOMESTEAD.

Description of the Scene of Recent Battles.

The pretty little town of Homestead lies on the south bank of the Monongahela river, seven miles east of Pittsburg. It is built on 1,000 acres of land lying in a great bend of the river and rising gently by terraces to sloping hills and knolls. The town is about thirteen years old. It has been built, not by the Carnegies, but the Carnegie workmen. Most of the residences in Homestead are owned by their tenants.



CARNEGIE'S STEEL MILL AT HOMESTEAD AND VIEW FROM THE NORTH BANKS.

The Burgess, the members of the Council, and most of the other town officers are men who work in the mill. The Constables, the police officers and many of the storekeepers are men who have at one time or another worked in the mill. Homestead has 12,000 inhabitants. Its suburbs, Munhall, Six Mile Ferry, and Mifflin Townships have interests identical with it. To the people of these towns cessation of work at the Carnegie mill means everything. It means that instead of $80,000 received by the workmen every two weeks nothing is to come.

ALL IN THE FINISH.

The Reason Why Fire-Proof Buildings Burn.

Any one who has ever witnessed the rapid spread of a great fire may well doubt the resistance of a steel building, guarded only with a thin veneer of non-heat-conducting material, says the Engineering magazine! In the great Boston fire the writer witnessed the spread of the flames to windward across a street 120 feet wide in such a manner as would utterly forbid him from ever granting a policy upon a tall office building constructed in the manner described, which might be exposed to the heat generated by the combustion of a warehouse of ordinary construction in proximity to it.

The instances of the complete destruction of so-called fire-proof factories, store houses, wheat elevators and other buildings, composed mainly of iron and brick are so numerous as to have given underwriters a profound distrust of iron or steel, unless so thickly encased with non-heat conducting material as not to be liable to be heated to the point of dangerous expansion.

I once computed the heat units in the many cords of pine wood partition, sheathing, etc., in what purported to be a slow-burning warehouse of heavy mill construction and I found that it would have sufficed to supply charcoal enough to melt a large charge of pig-iron in a puddling furnace.

It thus happens that one often finds in the papers a record of the complete destruction by fire of what had been called either a fire-proof building or a building of so-called mill construction, or a slow-burning building free from hollow spaces and free from many of the faults which infest the common examples of combustible architecture—merely because the same foresight which had been exercised in the main elements of construction had been lost in dealing with the finish. All these causes of danger are very prevalent, even in buildings which might be wholly safe from the rapid combustion of any part of the building itself if common sense had been applied to the finish.

It therefore follows that the true question of safety does not consist wholly either in limiting the height, or the number of stories, or the width and length of floor areas. Each of these elements must be dealt with, in connection with the method of finishing, and even then the final consideration must be given to the proposed use of contents of such buildings. Until all these elements have been carefully considered, and until specific rules have been established in regard to each and all the elements that I have named, no absolute conclusion can be reached either in respect to height, number of stories, or area of floor, so far as the danger of loss by fire is concerned.

What is Personal Magnetism?

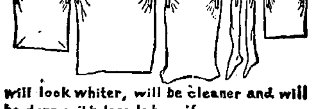
Among the most powerful of unseen forces is personal magnetism. Two men address an assembly on the same topic, and in nearly the same words; one is listened to with indifference, if at all, the other stirs to every fiber of our being, and our souls thrill responsive to his lightest touch. It is not what we hear, nor is it graceful pose or elegant diction. It is nothing comprehensive or tangible, but an invisible, mysterious force, which we acknowledge and yield to, even against our convictions and reason. This strange attribute is not hereditary nor can it be acquired. Of two brothers or sisters, born of the same parents, growing up under the same influences and amid the same environments, one will possess this singular gift, another have not a vestige of it.

A Lord of Creation.

Friend—I heard your wife giving you fits again this morning.

Jinks—That wasn't my wife. That was the servant girl.

Your next week's washing



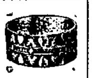
will look whiter, will be cleaner and will be done with less labor if

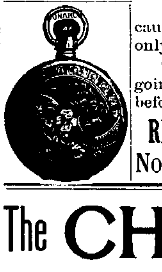
SANTA CLAUS SOAP

is used. The clothes will smell sweeter and will last longer. SANTA CLAUS SOAP is pure, it cleans but does not injure the fabric. It does not roughen or chap the hands.

Millions use it. Do You?

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Mfrs. CHICAGO.





THE REASON WHY

You Should Visit

YOUNGS'

ARCADE JEWELRY STORE.

WE can save you money because we buy and sell for Cash only, and our expenses are light.

WE have the goods and are going to sell them. Get our prices before buying.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

No. 3 Arcade, W. Berry St.

The CHICAGO

LEADS THEM IN

PRICES, STYLES & ASSORTMENTS

No other house in this country has achieved such success on so short a space of time as we have.

The Secret of Our Success is

First-Class Goods at Low Prices

and the enormous amount of goods we have sold here goes to show that the public appreciates our endeavors to give them value received. As we started so shall we continue. Prices always the lowest.

Visitors are always welcome. Call and compare our prices with others and you can judge for yourself.

Many money saving bargains now offered.

Chicago Furniture Co.,

27 East Columbia Street.

P. S.—Ask to see our handsome fancy Rocker for the small sum of $3.25.

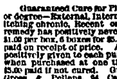
Short time only I will send my Electric Belts and Trusses

DR. JUDD'S

On 6 Months' Trial

If You Wish Health, Address DR. C. B. JUDD, Detroit, Mich.

ELECTRIC BELT



JAPANESE PILE CURE

Guaranteed Cure for Piles of whatever kind or degree—External, internal, blind or bleeding itching chronic, Recent or Hereditary. This remedy has positively never been known to fail. $1.00 per box, 6 boxes for $5.00; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. A written guarantee positively given to each purchaser of 6 boxes, when purchased at one time, to refund the $5.00 paid if not cured. Guarantee issue by Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Samples free.

INDIANA INSURANCE COMPANY OF FORT WAYNE.

Paid-Up Capital, $200,000.00.

Insures against loss by fire on Dwellings, Brick or Frame Stores, Churches, School Houses, Hotels and contents. Brick Manufacturing Risks and Lumber Yards at Adequate Rates.

Office in Bank Building, corner of Main an Court Streets.

JNO. H. JACOBS, President.
JNO. E. BEAHLER, Secretary. 10-1-6m

A. HATTERSLEY & SON,

PLUMBERS,

Steam and Gas Fitters,

48 East Main St.,

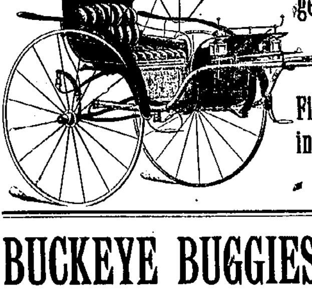
FORT WAYNE, - - - - - - - IND.

GUITARS
The Marquette. Quarter-sawed Sycamore $4.50
The Lakeside. Quarter sawed Oak, - - $10.00
The Arion. Solid Mahogany, - - - $12.00
The Conservatory. Solid Rosewood, - - $13.50

MANDOLINS
The Lakeside. Variegated Birds-Eye Maple $12
The Arion. Maple and Mahogany, - - $15
The Arion. Same as preceding, inlaid, $20
The Conservatory. Solid Rosewood, - - $30

Fully warranted and the best for the price the world affords. We manufacture all the component parts and are the largest makers on the globe. 100,000 of our instruments now in use. Sold by all leading dealers. Genuine have name burned on the inside. Take no other. Illustrated pamphlet mailed free.
LYON & HEALY, 156 to 164 State St., Chicago.

IT IS NO LONGER A DOUBT OR AN EXPERIMENT AS
WORK THE SMITH CARRIAGE & CART CO. ARE DO



For we are turning out
work in the city and can
any one who will call and
get references to parties

Fine Painting a Specialty. Repa
ing Promptly and Skillfully Do
11 and 13 Clay St., Ft. Wayne.

BUCKEYE BUGGIES

Are made on honor. The material throu
is the very best, and they are finished
FIFTEEN Coats of paint and varnish.
will out run any vehicle on the market.
For sale by
A. L. JOHNS & CO., 52 and 53 E. Columb

SPECIAL SALE OF OFFICE DESKS AT ONE THIRD LESS THAN USUAL PRICE

These desks are manufactured by
best desk concern in the world.
are built up tops, handsomely finish
lack automatically and are warran
not to crack or warp.

A fine office Desk that we have b
selling at $17.00, will be sold du
this sale at $12.90. Other style
cheap in proportion.

SPECIAL BARGAI IN TOILET SETS AT $5.90.

This twelve piece Toilet Set is wo
$10.00, and would usually cost you
much. We are headquarters for th
goods and show a larger assortme
than all other Fort Wayne stores co
bined.

SUMMER MATTINGS

Very elegant new styles of these
ular floor coverings at greatly re
prices.

LAWN CHAIRS AND SETTEE

Too hot to stay indoors,
your porch or Lawn.

FOSTE

Furniture & Car

SPRING STY

HIS SUIT SAT

Don't put up with a
nine-tenths right and
it's just about as easy
as it is to have it imp
deal more satisfactory.
The Nobbiest Spring
ceived at

A. FOST
No. 15 West W

NOTICE TO BIDDE

Sealed proposal will be
mon Council of the city of F
TUESDAY, JULY 26,
for gathering and dispos
the city of Fort Wayne in
by ordinance. All inform
collecting and disposing of
by calling on the undersigned
Said bids must be for doing
two or three years.
The council reserve the right
all bids.
WM. M
W. B.
W. L.
S. C.
July 15-10t

ARE YOU A CA

For those who have
other path, and have
now unemployed, and
For those oppressed by
lack of capital and the
conditions.
For those who
become self-reliant,
pulse to win success,
intended. Write to

JOSEPH R. GAY, 194

WILL YOU WORK FO

E. KRAM

SIGN PAI

90 EAST MAI

Finest and Best w
in the city.

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Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1892.

VACATION TIME.

Persons absent from the city during the summer months can have the Fort Wayne Sentinel sent to them for 10c per week, post-paid, the address being changed as often as desired.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Sunday: For Indiana:—Generally fair, northerly winds, becoming variable and warmer Sunday.

Keep cool and watch our Thermometer

THE SENTINEL thermometer, in the shade, registered today as follows:

8 a. m.	60°
10 a. m.	68°
12 m.	70°
2 p. m.	76°

FRESH LOCAL LINES.

Miss Effie Grand has returned from a visit with friends in Bluffton.

Hon. C. F. Muhler will not leave for West Baden Springs before next Monday.

Fred Kimball, of this city, is organizing a drum corps for campaign purposes.

Louis Centlivre will go to Pittsburg next week, where he has three horses entered in the races.

The proposed match between Jimmy Doyle, of this city, and Harry Gilmore, of Chicago, has been declared off.

Mrs. W. D. Miller, wife of the Nickel Plate round house foreman, is improving rapidly. She is now able to walk about the house.

Miss Fannie Velvick, of South Calhoun street, will return home this evening, after a pleasant visit with friends in Chicago.

Robert Young has returned from Milwaukee, where his wife will remain all summer, visiting relatives. Mr. Young is chief baker in the Skelton crackery.

Miss Edith Barcus gave a party last evening in compliment to Misses Louise Snyder and May Slocum, Grand Rapids; Misses Mona Sturgis, Miss Waring, of Bluffton, and Miss Nellie Bicknell, of Garrett.

The invitations have been issued for the marriage of the Rev. A. W. Lamport, of Wabash, and Miss Hattie Bowman, of Indianapolis. The event will occur at the home of the bride's parents, 123 Christian street, on the evening of July 18.

Theo. Dodane, at his pleasant home, 92 Wells street, entertained a few of his friends Thursday evening. Those present were: Messrs. James Fitzpatrick, Tom Conroy, Edward Mungoven, of Rensselaer college; Julius Simon, L. Reed, and Frank McEvoy.

Decatur Democrat: "Mrs. C. P. Ferry, of Fort Wayne, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Dr. McMillen, returned home Wednesday accompanied by her grand-daughter, Miss Minnie Orvis, and grandson, Pierre P. Ferry, of Seattle, Washington. Mr. Ferry returns to Washington via the Canadian Pacific railroad."

Miss Belle Levi is on the sick list.

Mrs. Frank Brice has returned to her home in Bluffton.

Mrs. Ad. Hall and daughter, of Bluffton, are visiting in the city.

J. C. Michaels, of this city, is visiting his son, J. A. Michaels, of Bluffton.

H. M. Wingert, of Van Wert, Ohio, was in the city yesterday, on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Davis, of Sturgis, Mich., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Sunderland.

Miss Louise Robertson will go to Lagrange next week to spend the summer with the Misses Ellison.

Misses Lou, Carrie and Rica Ehrman entertained a few friends last evening at their Van Buren street home.

Mr. J. H. Norris, of Logansport, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Polhamus, left last night to spend the summer.

Miss Lizzie Nelson and Master James Baker, of Warsaw, who have been visiting at Prospect Place, Spy Run avenue, for a week past, return home this evening.

Mrs. R. W. T. DeWald left last night to spend several weeks at Rome City. She was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. M. Henebery, and sisters, Misses Nellie and Theo, of Peoria, Ill.

H. C. Rockhill returned this morning from Richmond, where he had been in attendance upon the races. Strathboy was unable to get a piece of the money in the 2:40 trot, although he was fourth every heat.

Martin Detzer, the druggist, left for Washington, D. C., today to attend the convention of the bicycle clubs of the United States, which meets there next Monday. Martin will be the guest of Congressman McClellan while there.

In the 2:24 pace at Saginaw Thursday Mary Centlivre won the first and second heats in 2:18¼ and 2:16½ respectively. Flying Gib won the next three heats and race in slower time. The purse was $1,000, of which Centlivres get $250.

Week after next four young ladies will visit this city and certain society circles anticipate many pleasant events. Miss Gertrude Greene, of Covington, will be entertained by Miss Grace Bass; Miss Best, of Minneapolis, will be the guest of Miss Charlotte Lowry. Miss Anna Bond will have Miss Delight Sweetzer, of Marion, at her suburban home, and Miss Ethel Ninde will entertain Miss Demmon, of Ann Arbor.

Little Miss Linda McKinnie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Will McKinnie, celebrated her fourth birthday anniversary yesterday. She invited her little friends to the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Wm. Fleming, on West Berry street, and it was indeed a joyous event. Those who were favored with invitations were: Misses Jennette Muhler, Georgiana Bond, Marion Watt, Helen Trentman, Louise and Grace Chapman, Helen Celeste and Josephine Dinnen, and Masters Gerald McKinnie, Frank Dinnen, Leo Muhler, Stephen Trentman and Benjamin Harrison Smyser.

F. S. Fisher, of Celina, O., is a Fort Wayne guest.

Mrs. J. Worman is visiting her daughter, Minta, at Preble, Ind.

Mrs. George Bowser, of East Creighton avenue, now occupies a cottage at Rome City.

Mrs. Wm. Klingman, of No. 76 Laselle street, is recovering from her recent illness.

J. K. Kennedy and wife, of Des Moines, Iowa, are in the city for a week's stay.

Miss Mary Colleran, of Chicago, is visiting the family of James A. Reilly, the dairyman.

Mrs. Rev. Moffat and daughter, Miss Helen, and son Samuel, left this morning for Madison.

Centlivre Wilkes won second money in the colt race at Saginaw yesterday. The time was 2:33¼.

Attorney S. L. Morris returned this morning from Denver, where he took his family to spend the summer.

Mrs. J. A. Throckmorton left yesterday for Ashland, Ohio, to visit friends. She will be absent about two months.

Attorney J. M. Barrett returned this morning from Illinois where he was called by the death of his brother-in-law.

Miss Ida Barkefer, of Kansas City, who has been the guest of Miss Chrissie Davis, left yesterday for Springfield, Ohio, to visit relatives.

Mrs. S. F. Bowser was obliged to shorten her stay at Warsaw on account of the illness of her baby. The atmosphere of the lakes appeared to disagree with the little one.

H. C. Long, of Rochester, Ind., inspected the Rifles last evening and complimented the company very highly. The boys will go into camp at Frankfort for the state encampment.

The many friends of Dr. J. D. Hawks will be glad to know that he is to return to the city department of the Y. M. C. A. the latter part of August. In the meantime he will attend the Western Secritarial Institute for Physical Directors and General Secretarys at Lake Genova.

Tomorrow, if the weather is favorable, a party of our citizens will have a basket picnic up the St. Joe river. Those who will participate in the affair are Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rehling, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Hagerfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hagerfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schoppman, Miss Mary Keil, Ed Brookmeier and Louis Hagerfeld.

Our tenth annual clearance sale of Fine Clothing commences this evening. If you want to know how low you can own a strictly all wool suit at, look at prices in our windows and see the hundreds of suits in store that have been cut in price 25 to 33 per cent.

FRIEND'S ENTERPRISE,
One Price Colthiers,
Cor. Calhoun and Berry Sts.

A Rockingham Tea Urn with a pound of Tea or Baking Powder at the Union Pacific Tea store.

Flo. Rellelt, of Dr. Tinkham's office, is quite ill.

J. H. Jones and wife, of Columbus, Ohio, will spend the Sabbath in this city.

Miss Mae Cowden, of Crestline, Ohio, is the guest of Miss Hattie Dyche, of No. 110 West Main street.

Master Vernon Jones, of 146 Wallace street, is eight years old today and in company with his father went to Chicago to celebrate the event.

Miss Gusta and Laura Ellert are visiting friends in Steuben county, near Pleasant Lake.

A team belonging to the Orff mill started to run away on Washington street at noon. They only ran about three squares and were stopped. No damage.

Last evening Miss Gertie Summers pleasantly entertained a few of her friends at her home on West Jefferson street. At midnight a lunch was served and an enjoyable time was had.

Specials for Today!

200 Boys' Short Pant Suits, neatly made and trimmed and easily worth two dollars. You can buy them today for

$1.00

Specials For Today!

40 dozen Men's Fine Negligee shirts with Laundried Collars and Cuffs, that are sold the world over at $1.50. You can buy them of us today at

$1.00

Specials For Today!

30 dozen Boys' Fine Flannel Blouse Waists, elegantly made and worth up to $2. You can buy them at our store today for

90cts.

Specials For Today!

20 dozen Men's Fine Straw Hats in all the newest shapes and finest braids that are worth $2.50, $2 and $1.50. You can buy them of us today for

75.cts.

Sam, Pete & Max.

The Hideous Doubt.

She—You have been calling on Miss Plankington quite often of late, haven't you? Has she always been at home?

He—That's just what I have been wondering.—Life.

New Potatoes and Onions Down to 25c peck.

Best Country Mills Flour $4.00 Bbl.

Fresh Country Eggs, 15c dozen.
Best Country Butter, 17c lb.
Best Sugar Cured Hams, 13c lb.
Best Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9c lb.
Best Pickled Pork, 5c lb.
California Lima Beans, 7c qt.

FRUIT HOUSE.

Rambler Bicycle Cheap!

Latest 1892 pattern, with pneumatic tires. Would almost pass for new. Cost $150. My price is $115.

C. W. EDGERTON, 57 WEST MAIN STREET,
Agent for
COLUMBIA, HARTFORD AND HICKORY CYCLES.

No Advance on Sugar With Us.

Best Granulated, 4½c lb.
Choice Coffee C, 4c lb.
Good Brown Sugar, 3c lb.

FRUIT HOUSE.

Great reduction in umbrella covers at the Umbrella Factory, 15 Arcade.

Report of the Condition
OF THE
WHITE NATIONAL BANK,
OF
FORT WAYNE,

At Fort Wayne, in the State of Indiana, at the close of business, July 12th, 1892.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$376,888 50
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	60,271 24
Due from other National banks	6,904 39
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	56,907 66
Current expenses and taxes paid	73 60
Premiums on U. S. bonds	3,187 50
Checks and other cash items	738 75
Bills of other banks	62,050 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	605 75
Specie	32,186 [illegible]
Legal tender notes	30,910 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of Circulation	2,250 00
Total	$511,718 22

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$200,000 00
Undivided profits	3,207 05
National Bank notes outstanding	45,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	66,226 00
Demand certificates of deposit	162,577 64
Due to other National Banks	11,099 59
Due to State Banks and bankers	3,063 05
Total	$511,71[illegible] 22

State of Indiana, County of Allen, ss:

I, Harry A. Keplinger, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. HARRY A. KEPLINGER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of July, 1892. KURT. S. DESHELBISS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
DAVID C. FISHER,
T. B. HEDEKIN,
J. W. WHITE,
Directors.

Read! Read!! Read!!!

The auction at the Wonderland store will close with this evening's sale, and the balance of the stock unsold will be on view for a few days, and no reasonable offer refused for lots or single articles. Some fine goods are still on hand and we would draw the special attention of milliners and dressmakers to goods in their line.

If you want to know how little money it takes to own a first class, all wool suit, look at the tremendous reductions marked on the garments displayed in our window, then step in and see the hundreds of other suits on which we have reduced prices from 25 to 33 per cent., in this our tenth annual clearance sale.

FRIEND'S ENTERPRISE,
One Price Clothiers,
Cor. Calhoun and Berry Sts.

Umbrellas repaired and re-covered while you wait, at Umbrella Factory, 15 Arcade.

Special presents will be given with a pound of Tea or Baking Powder at the Union Pacific Tea Store for a few days. 16-2t

The young Ladies' society of the St. John's Lutheran church excurt to Rome City Thursday, July 21. The ladies are assured of a big turn-out and all who accompany them will no doubt enjoy the trip very much.

See our French Kid shoe for infants. It's a beauty. The Arcade Shoe store. eodtf

Grand Picnic.

The Fort Wayne Saxon Aid society will give a grand picnic at Centlivre's Park next Sunday, July 17th. City Band will furnish the music. Everybody is invited. Admission free.

15-2t THE COMMITTEE.

Until September 1st there will be a special reduction on all summer goods to make room for a large and well selected fall and winter stock of goods.

PERRY N. DeHAVEN,
16-23-30 **34 East Berry Street.**

Smoke "F. G." and "Frank's Choice" Sold by first-class dealers.

A seven piece berry set with a pound of Tea or Baking Powder at the Union Pacific Tea company. 16-2t

"F. G." and "Frank's Choice" are the highest priced 5-cent cigar in the city.

The grand picnic of the Saengerbund will be held on Sunday, July 31, at Centlivre's park.

For Sale.

Columbia bicycle; fine condition, cheap. A. C. KATT.
d15-tf Rambler Agent.

Patronise home industry and smoke "F. G." and "Frank's Choice," the best 5-cent cigar in the market.

Every dealer who caters to first-class trade sells "F. G." and "Frank's Choice."

A large yellow mixing bowl with a pound of Tea or Baking Powder at the Union Pacific Tea store. 16-2t

It's Quite a Knack
To Keep Afloat

Unless you hust'e things. Thing & do just that thin

Red shoes ar cause of all cursory review

See the red p

Ladies' v Red Ties, 75

Ladies' fi Oxford Ties Toe, $1.25.

Men's fine sau of Kangaroo Calf, Lace, Tip Plain Toe Shoes at $3, ought to bring $5.00.

Child's Red Spring Heel Ties, 75c.

This week's bargains at the shoe hustlers will prove a rare treat. See them all.

S. B. THING & CO.,

36 Calhoun Street.

+ Only the Best. +

Fresh Beef, Veal, Mutton, sausages, etc.; Smoked Meats of all kinds, the finest in the city; also Luncheon Delicacies of every variety, at Rock Bottom Prices. Call and see us and you will save money. Goods delivered to any part of the city. Your trade is solicited.

+ RAAB BROS. +
18 East Columbia Street.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

THE GREAT success that has always attended our **Semi-Annual Sales** is convincing proof that the public know of their GENUINE nature. It is our custom to give only **two sales** a year, at the close of the **Summer** and **Winter** seasons, in order to dispose of all **Surplus Stock.** All fair-minded people will at once see that this is most rational. At this SALE we intend to outdo anything we have before attempted. In Every Department will be found lots of goods that we must positively dispose of; it does not matter what they cost, cost does not figure in the case; goods have got to be sold and in many cases we shall sell them **much below cost.**

+ Our Great Semi-Annual Clearance Sale +
Will Commence Saturday, July 16, and Contiune Until August 1st.
The Counters will be Overflowing with Bargains. We cannot Quote all of them, but read below a FEW of the ITEMS that will be found on Sale:

CALICOS, PRINTS AND GINGHAMS.

1 case of good style Calicos at 3c yard, were 5c.

All best Indigo Prints, best Fancy Prints, Silver Gray and Black and White Calicos, choice of the stock at 5c yard, reduced from 7 and 8c.

50 pieces yard wide Tuscan Suiting, Stripes and Plaids, at 5c yard, worth 10c.

2 cases figured Bedford Cord at 7c yard worth 10c

All Best Percales, choice for 10c yard, reduced from 12 1-2c and 15c.

100 pieces good style Dress Ginghams at 5c yard, reduced from 8 1 3c.

150 pieces of elegant Striped Seersuckers at 6 1-4c yard, cut from 12 1-2c. The greatest bargain ever seen.

All the best Staple Ginghams at 7c yard, cut from 8 1-3 and 10c.

All fine Dress Ginghams that sold at 10c yard, choice for 8 1-3c yard.

All Fine Dress Ginghams that sold at 12 1-2 and 15c, your choice for 10c yard.

EMBROIDERIES, FLOUNCINGS, Etc.

10,000 yards Embroidery that sold at 15 and 20 cents a yard, choice for 10 cents a yard.

200 pieces of White and Black Embroidered Flouncings at 50 cents a yard, worth $1.00.

50 pieces of Imported Black Nainsook Flouncings, handsomely embroidered goods that sold at $2, $2.50, $3 and $3.75, choice for 75c. yard. Just think of it.

10 dozen Galatea Striped Skirts at 50c each, worth $1.00.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

25 pieces Figured China Silks, 32 inch, at 50c yard, were cheap at 75c.

12 pieces Changeable Surah Silks at 59c yard, reduced from $1.00 yard.

All our $1.25 Figured and Changeable Silks, choice for 75c yard.

6 pcs. all silk, Black Striped Grenadines at 75c. yd, cut from $1.00.

5 pcs. all silk, Black Striped Grenadines at $1.00 yd. cut from $1.50.

AT THE LINEN AND WHITE GOODS COUNTERS.

25 pieces of 16 inch Brown Linen Crash at 7c yard, was 10c.

80 pieces of Twilled Cotton Crash at 3c yard, worth 5c.

80 pieces of 18 inch Bleached and Fancy Border Crashes at 10c, cut from 12½ and 15c.

50 dozen all linen Huckaback Towels at 12½c, were cheap at 15c.

75 dozens extra large Damask Towels at 21c each, were a bargain at 25c.

All Table Linens that sold at 50c and 58c yard, choice for 39c yard.

75c and $1.00 Table Linens reduced in the same proportion.

48 Genuine Marseilles Bed Spreads at $1.50, reduced from $2.00.

25 pieces White Check Lawns at 5c yard, were 8½c.

20 pieces White Check Lawns at 8½c yard, reduced from 10c.

40 pieces White Check Lawns at 10c yard, reduced from 12½c.

20 pieces White and Black Check Lawn 12½c yard, cut from 15c.

25 pieces White and Black Check Lawn 20c yard, cut from 25c.

10 dozen 6-4 Chenille Table Covers at $1.50, reduced from $2.25; a big bargain.

20 dozen Turkish Tidies at 10c each, cut from 15c.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

100 pieces of Challie, good style, at 3c yd., reduced from 5c.

150 pieces of Shantong Pongees, Pineapple Tissues, French Batiste and Challies, all 10c yd., reduced from 12 1-2 and 15c.

50 pieces Manchester Wool Challies, plain and figured, 16c yd, worth 20c.

65 pieces all wool French Challies, choice 37 1-2c yard, reduced from 50 and 62 1-2c.

25 pieces Golden Fleece and Bedford Cord Suitings, 38 in., at 10c, worth 15c.

Our entire line of 25c Dress Goods, Chevrons, Whip Cord, Cashmeres and Fancy Suitings, all 19c yard.

15 pieces all wool Stripes and Plaids, 38 inch, 29c yard, reduced from 50c.

50 pieces Striped and Plaid Dress Flannels, 38 inch, 37 1-2c yard, bargain at 50c.

One-third off from former prices, on all Fancy Dress Patterns

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

50 doz. Children's fast black hose at 12½c. pair, reduced from 15c.

60 doz. Children's fast black hose full reg., 19c. pair reduced from 25c.

35 doz, Children's fast black hose French Lisle, 25c. pair, reduced from 50c.

All 10c Hosiery, 3 pair for 25 cents.

100 doz. Ladies Plain and Fancy Striped Hose, full regular, at 15c. cut from 25c.

75 doz. Ladies fast Black Hose, full regular, at 19c. pair, reduced from 25c.

150 doz. Ladies Fancy Striped Hose, black boot with fancy tops, Richelieu ribbed, etc., all 31c., pair, reduced from 39, 45 and 50. A notable bargain.

Underwear and Gents' Furnishing Department.

180 dozen Ladies Ribbed Vests at 6¼c each, reduced from 10c.

50 dozen Ladies Ribbed Vests at 15c. each, reduced from 20c.

100 dozen Ladies Ribbed Vests, long sleeves, short sleeves and sleeveless, at 25c each, reduced from 33c and 37c½.

25 doz. Gents Natural mixed underwear at 33c each, reduced from 42c.

50 doz Gents Balbriggan Underwear at 45c, reduced from 50c.

65 doz gents half Hose, full reg. bl'k and colors, 19c, reduced from 25c.

25 doz. Gents Outing Shirts at 25 cents each, worth 37½c.

75 doz. Gents Outing Shirts at 45 cents, reduced from 50c.

20 doz. Gents Fine Outing and Madras Shirts at 62½c, cut from 75c.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

25 Imported Beaded and Lace Capes, that sold at $5.00, 7.50, 10.00, 12.50 and 15.00, we place on sale all at $2.90 each.

29 Ladies and Misses Tan, Grey and Black Jackets at $2.75 each, reduced from $3.75 and $5.00.

21 Ladies and Misses Tan, Grey and Black Jackets at $3.90 each, reduced from $6.00 and $6.50.

A grand opportunity to secure a good stylish Jacket at a low price, just the thing for cool evenings.

Ladies' and Children's Waists and Blouses.

25 dozen Boys Outing Cloth Waists and Blouses at 25 cents each, reduced from 50 cents.

50 dozen Ladies Percale, Outing Cloth and Madras Waists, that sold at 50 cents each, choice of the lot for 25c. each, worth that to make them.

6 dozen Ladies Fine Twilled Madras Waists at 50 cents each, reduced from 75 cents.

8 dozen Ladies Fine French Flannel Waists at 75 cents each, reduced from $1.00.

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.

50 Fancy Parasols at $1.50 each, reduced from $2.00.

75 Fancy Parasols, Surahs and Changeable Silk, at $2.75 and $3.50.

35 Fancy Parasols, with Ruffles and Changeable Silk, at $2.75, reduced from $3.75 and $4.50.

25 Fancy Parasols, with Ruffles and Lace, at $3.75 each, reduced from $5.00 and $6.50.

200 Oxidized Handles, 26 inch Umbrellas at 79 cents each worth $1.00

150 Oxidized Handles, 26 in Gloria Umbrellas at $1 each, worth $1.50.

250 Serge Silk Umbrellas, Nat. Sticks, Gold Rings, at $1.39 worth $2.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

5 bales of yd wide unbleached muslin at 5c yard, best value ever seen.

5 bales of yard wide unbleached muslin at 6c yard, very fine, was 7c.

3 Cases of fine Bleached Muslin at 7c yard, reduced from 8c.

Lonsdale and Fruit of the Loom Bleached Muslins at 8c yard, any quantity.

3 Cases of Outing Cloth at 5c. yard, reduced from 8½c.

All fine Outing Cloths that sold for 10 and 12½ cents, choich for 8½ cents per yard.

Mosquito netting all 5 cents a yard or 35 cents a bolt.

CURTAIN GOODS, Etc.

25 pieces of Striped Scrim, 40 inches wide, at 5c. yard, reduced from 10 cents yard.

40 pieces Silkoline Draperies, yard wide, at 12½ cents a yard, cut from 15 and 20 cents.

All Madras Draperies that sold at 50 and 69 cents a yard, choice for 39 cents a yard.

50 pairs of Irish Point Curtains, that sold for $8.75, $10.00 and $12.50 a pair, choice of the lot at $7.50 a pair.

Reduced prices on Chenille Portieres, Rugs, Mats, etc. Mexican Grass Hammocks at 90 cents each.

All our best Hammocks, extra size, at $1.00 each, reduced from $1.25 and $1.50.

SILK MITTS.

50 dozen Colored Silk Mitts, Tan, etc., at 15 cents per pair, were cheap at 25 cents.

35 dozen EXTRA LONG Colored Silk Mitts, at 25 cents per pair, were a bargain at 50 cents.

THESE MITTS ARE POSITIVELY AT A GIVE AWAY PRICE.

A special feature of this Sale will be our Remnant Counter. Remnants of all kinds of Goods marked in plain figures, at about half price. Remember, Sale commences SATURDAY, JULY 16, and continues till August 1st.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

PEOPLE'S STORE.

BEST LIGHTED STORE IN THE CITY.

BEADELL & CO.